

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 1, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1473

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



## Express Service

S.S. UGANDA

and ~~to~~ KENYA

### TO MOMBASA IN 17 DAYS

# B.I.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. 4/16 COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

## African Marine & General Engineering Company, Limited

### MOMBASA

We specialise in the repair and manufacture of all kinds of machinery and spares for sisal, sugar and mining plants.

Estimates given free of charge

## SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., Ltd., General Managers

Head Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa

London Correspondents: GRAY, DAWES & CO., LTD., 122, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3. (Phone: AVenue 4688)

1953: Year of Destiny



*"When the flute is heard in Zanzibar, all Africa East of the Lakes must dance"*

This Old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory — black and white — establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

In addition to its branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Aden and Somaliland Protectorate, the Bank has a network of branches throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

## TRANS-ZAMBESIA AND NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the link between  
Beira and Nyasaland*  
(with connexions at Dona Ana for Tete)

Passenger trains with restaurant and sleeping cars leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Trains leaving Blantyre for Beira on Thursdays and Beira for Blantyre on Mondays connect with Mail Trains to and from Cape Town.

Return first-class tourist tickets from Beira to Nyasaland are available for three months for the price of the single fare, for passengers arriving by ship, or from Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Trains from Limbe and Blantyre for Chipoka Harbour connect with m.v. "Ilala II" for all Lake Nyasa Ports to Mwaya (for Mbeya), Tanganyika.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe  
London Office: City Wall House,  
129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

## W. J. GROOM & CO. LTD

22, FENCHURCH STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3.  
ENGLAND.

**BUYERS  
CONFIRMERS  
SHIPPERS**

— SEND US YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY —

ESTABLISHED 1866.

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,  
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME  For One Year, and until countermanded:  
 AIR EDITION (70s. per annum) OR  
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)  
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address \_\_\_\_\_  
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

**PRODUCE** handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.  
**MERCHANDISE** Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.  
**SHIPPING** All classes undertaken and passage arranged by Sea or Air.  
**INSURANCE** Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.  
**LIVESTOCK** Importers and Salesmen.  
**LAND AND ESTATE** Agency Business.

## BRANCHES

**KENYA**  
 NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96  
 Mombasa P.O. Box 20      Nakuru P.O. Box 13

**TANGANYIKA**  
 Tanga P.O. Box 89      Dar-es-Salaam P.O. Box 572

**UGANDA**  
 Kampala P.O. Box 1011

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
 65-68, LEADENHALE STREET  
 LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fen, London"  
 Telephone: ROYAL 4450 (14 lines)  
 also Branches throughout AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

# BOVILL, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED

*Head Office:*  
 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET  
 (P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

*Branches:*

KENYA	KERICHO
UGANDA	MOMBASA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	KAMPALA
	ARUSHA
	TANGA

## MANAGING AGENTS

*The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings*

### Associated Companies:

**J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED**  
 Merchants and Estate Agents  
 NAIROBI - ARUSHA - KERICHO - KAMPALA - TANGA

**J. SUTHERLAND & CO., LIMITED**  
 Clearing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents  
 MOMBASA - NAIROBI - ARUSHA - KERICHO - ETC.

London Correspondents:  
**TRETT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.**  
 Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3  
 Tel.: MAN 1111



**THE TANGANYIKA MACHINERY EXPERTS**



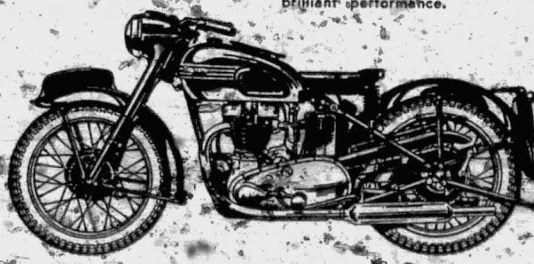


# TRIUMPH

**FOR STAMINA  
 SPEED AND  
 RELIABILITY**



In every part of the world to-day, in every climate and road condition, there are Triumph motorcycles giving fast, reliable and satisfactory service. The fine Triumph reputation has been built up by a combination of clever design, first-class production and brilliant performance.



**WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LTD.**  
 P.O. BOX 416      P.O. BOX 186  
 DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.

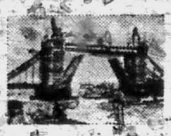
P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

**FARRELL LINES**

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO., BURY COURT, LONDON, E.C.3



Overseas Importers  
Manufacturers  
Old established or not  
Do you want new outlets?

**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**  
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND  
BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

Free convertibility of currencies and no tariffs would cut costs and help international understanding. Trading freely aids peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter. They will endeavour to further enjoyment of all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access on equal terms to the trade and to the raw materials of the world.

**SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO**

Regular sailings between NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK & FRANCE  
EAST AFRICAN PORTS: MADAGASCAR, REUNION and MAURITIUS

KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,  
22, Billiter Buildings,  
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa  
**THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.**

*Highest Quality Products.*

CABLES  
V.I.R. Tinned and Braided, Lead Alloy and Tough Rubber Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES  
Silk and Cotton Braided Tough Rubbers Sheathed.

**WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.**  
106 GARRATT LANE, LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: National 5774

Telegrams: Wandleside London

**NORTHERN**



**RHODESIA**

For information apply to

**The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia**  
87, LINDSAY MARKET, LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESGARE LONDON"  
Telephone: Whitehall 2000 Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

THE  
**STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
 LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and  
 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.3. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.  
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spandauer

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR  
 SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA  
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

**Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.**

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PR

**To South and East Africa**

**MAIL SERVICE**  
 to CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH,  
 EAST LONDON and DURBAN

Via Madeira, from Southampton

"Arundel Castle"	Jan. 8
"Athlone Castle"	Jan. 15
"Carmarvon Castle"	Jan. 22
"Edinburgh Castle"	Jan. 29
"Winchester Castle"	Feb. 5
"Cape Town Castle"	Feb. 12
"Stirling Castle"	Feb. 19
"Pretoria Castle"	Feb. 26

**INTERMEDIATE AND  
 ROUND AFRICA SERVICES  
 FROM LONDON**

"Kenya Castle"	Jan. 2
"Rhodesia Castle"	Jan. 15
"Langibby Castle"	Jan. 22
"Dunottar Castle"	Feb. 5

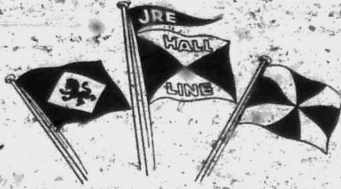
\* Out East Coast, home West Coast  
 \* Out West Coast, home East Coast  
 † Out and home West Coast

**UNION-CASTLE LINE**

Head Office: 77  
 BUNCE STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. UNAN 2550.  
 Branch Office: 104  
 BUNCE STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.  
 West End Passenger Agency  
 120, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. WHI 1911.  
 Branch Offices: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow.

# CLAN - HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to  
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN, \*MASSAWA, \*MAGADISHU, \*BERBERA, \*JIBUTI  
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

\*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to  
 THE OWNERS

or  
 THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.  
 MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:  
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.  
 LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:  
 TEMPERLEYS, LTD.  
 LONDON, E.C.4.

## MEIKLES'

### Associated Hotels, Southern Rhodesia

Offer you unrivalled service with reasonable charges

BELINGWE—BELINGWE HOTEL  
 GWELO—MIDLANDS HOTEL  
 HARTLEY—HARTLEY HOTEL  
 SALISBURY—MEIKLES HOTEL  
 SELUKWE—GRAND HOTEL  
 UMTALI—CECIL HOTEL  
 UMTALI—ROYAL HOTEL  
 VICTORIA—HOTEL VICTORIA

Renowned for comfort and cuisine

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL AUTO-  
 MOBILE CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUTO-  
 MOBILE ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA

Accommodation can be arranged at any of the above  
 by application to the office of an associated hotel.

CONTROLLED BY

The Thomas Meikle Trust and  
 Investment Co., Ltd.



GOLD  
 STERLING  
 SILVER  
 SILVER PLATE  
 CUTLERY  
 SPOONS  
 &  
 FORKS  
 CANNETS  
 PEWTER  
 ETC.

MANUFACTURERS  
 OF  
 PRESENTATION  
 PLATE  
 suitable for every  
 occasion

SPORTS TROPHIES  
 AND PRIZES  
 for all events

FLAG PLATE AND  
 CUTLERY  
 for every kind of  
 catering

ESTABLISHED  
 over 100 years

Write now giving  
 particulars of your immediate  
 requirements and ask for  
 catalogue

**WALKER & HALL LTD.**  
 SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND



Represented by

**GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.**

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at

NAKURU ELDORET KISUMU JINJA  
KAMPALA DAR ES SALAAM MOHI & ARUSHA

HEAD-OFFICE "AFRIKA" SPUI 10A AMSTERDAM

BRANCH-OFFICES IN AFRICA AT MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN



REGULAR PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE



COASTAL SERVICES IN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

UNION-NEDERLANDSE NAVIGATIE-MAATSCHAPPIJ B.V.

**HOLLAND AFRIKA Lijn**

AMSTERDAM

**LYKES  LINES**

REGULAR FAST DIRECT SERVICE FROM SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS TO U.S. GULF PORTS AND VICE VERSA

	Loading South Africa	Loading East Africa
12 *Mayo Lykes	mid Dec	
15 *Kenneth McKay	early Jan	mid/late Jan
15 *Charlotte Lykes	early Jan	late Jan
15 *Leslie Lykes	late Jan	early Feb
15 *Kendell Fish	early/mid Feb	early March
15 *Eugene Lykes	mid Feb	early March

If sufficient inducement offers, these vessels will load at East African Ports.

For further particulars apply  
 LYKES LINES AGENCY, INC., DURBAN, LONDON, AND LIVERPOOL.  
 LESLIE & ANDERSON (EAST AFRICA), LTD., MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, ZANZIBAR.  
 THE BEIRA BOATING CO. LTD., BEIRA.  
 SMITH MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., LINDI.



No Miracles  
promised!

THE K.F.A. MAKES NO RASH CLAIMS — ESPECIALLY WHERE SUCH A TICKLISH BUSINESS AS THE CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS IS CONCERNED: NONE THE LESS. THE K.F.A.'S LONG EXPERIENCE IN THIS DEPARTMENT IS YOUR SURETY OF THE MINIMUM OF DELAY AND FRUSTRATION.

UNITY IS **KFA** STRENGTH  
**Clearing & Forwarding**

Another K.F.A. Service

The Kenya Farmers' Association  
(Co-op) Ltd.  
NAKURU

Branches at:  
Eldoret, Kitale, Naivasha, Nairobi, Mombasa, Thompson's Falls, Molo, Kericho, Hoey's Bridge, Lugari, Moshi T.T., Arusha T.T., Iringa T.T.

**SAFARI SERVICE**  
(COLONIAL COACH CLASS SERVICE)  
**- new fares!**

**STILL BY FAR  
THE LOWEST FARE  
U.K. TO EAST AFRICA**  
Single £92  
Return £166

The popular route with the well-known personal service. Baggage allowance good and cheap. Excess at 12/- per kilo.

Announcements by  
AIRWORK LTD., 15, CHESTERFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.1.  
HUNTING AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 5, FLEAZHARDINGE STREET, LONDON, W.1.



# EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	551	Commons Debate on Kenya	557
Notes By The Way	562	Egypt's Ultimatum on the Sudan	568
Socialist Pamphlet: "Africa's Challenge"	554	Latest Mining News	578
Mr. Roy Welensky on Federation	556	Company Reports	579-580

Founder and Editor:  
F. J. JOELSON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1953

Vol. 29 (New Series) No. 1473

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly, post free

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**NEW YEAR'S DAY** is appropriately marked by the opening of the last of the series of conferences in connexion with federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. That the delegates now

### This Year Of Destiny.

assembled in London should judge fairly on the essential facts and disregard extraneous considerations is of the highest importance. Most of them, whether officials or non-officials, are convinced federationists; but some of those from Southern Rhodesia have publicly declared their dislike of the plan recommended by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. It was characteristic of Sir Godfrey Huggins to include in the Southern Rhodesian party some of the most prominent of his political opponents. That generous gesture should be matched by their determination to speak and act constructively, in the consciousness that they bear a heavy responsibility in shaping the future of British Central Africa. They should strive to improve the federal plan, not destroy it. Its most influential advocates have not regarded it as perfect, but have supported it because no better compromise was attainable at the conference held some months ago. Amendments are bound to be made in consequence of the comments since received, and if the critics from the two Opposition parties in Southern Rhodesia can persuade the conference to accept some of their ideas, that will represent common gain, not sectional triumph. It is in that spirit that the work of the next fortnight should be done.

No African representatives from Southern Rhodesia will attend this conference. The sole reason is that the public bodies repre-

senting Africans in that Colony have not been able to agree among themselves on names for submission to the Prime Minister, who had there-

### Dissension and Intimidation.

fore no option but to omit Africans, for any whom he might have nominated would have been denounced by their fellows as speaking only for themselves. This dissension among Africans is both a symptom and a product of political immaturity, and proof that the cohesion imagined by theorists is in fact non-existent. Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have again accepted invitations to attend, once more demonstrating their unfitness for the positions which they crave in public life. That some Africans from those territories would have been willing to attend is known; but they dared not disregard the pressure of their National Congresses and the knowledge that non-conformity would have dire consequences for themselves and their families. Organized intimidation has achieved its object as thoroughly as it did in Nazi Germany or does to-day under Communism.

Not since Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government has there been so momentous a political issue in Central Africa as that now to be decided. Granted federation, the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland can advance rapidly. Denied

### Challenge to Rhodesians.

it, they would be gravely weakened. To suggest, as some people do, that the plan might be postponed, or withdrawn, and that the territories could then continue on their present lines, disregards several fundamental facts—that progress, or even a tolerable state of existence, rests on confidence; that confidence would be sapped by failure of the federal plan; that European settlement would be checked, and investment and

enterprise arrested, and that throughout the territories and over a far wider area the conviction would spread that the zenith under British rule had been reached. These are the vital facts which the opponents of the plan refuse to face.

It can be confidently expected that the London conference will agree on an amended scheme—one which may well meet the susceptibilities of local opinion, especially in regard to the proposed **Suggestion for African Affairs Board, Urgent Action**, without in any way weakening the safeguards for the protection of African interests. While the principles cannot be amended, the details have always been declared tentative. Indeed, the purpose of the present assembly is to

make final adjustments. That done, the final plan will be submitted by referendum to the electorate of Southern Rhodesia, which will have the last word. That its enthusiasm has still to be aroused is clear, not least from the fact that substantial numbers have still not applied for inclusion in the new roll of voters. The destiny of the Colony ought to be decided by the whole electorate, not on an incomplete register. On that men of all parties must agree. As a New Year challenge to Southern Rhodesia, then, might not the leaders of all political persuasions who are now in London cable a joint message urging their followers who have not registered to do so immediately? That would be a very practical demonstration of their own sense of the gravity of the issue upon which Southern Rhodesians must shortly pronounce judgment.

## Notes By The Way

### Royal Commission

IT IS AN OPEN SECRET that more than a few invitations to serve on the East Africa Royal Commission had to be declined because the persons concerned could not spare 12 to 18 months of their time. Yet even the *Observer* (which has seldom been good to say of the Secretary of State for the Colonies) has found itself driven to congratulate Mr. Lyttelton on the impartiality of his choice in the names announced just before Christmas, and on producing "one of the best-balanced Royal Commissions ever to be sent to Africa." Its complaint that no Asian is included is unlikely to be echoed by Africans.

### Careers of the Members

SIR HUGH DOW, the chairman, has spent almost the whole of his active life in India. Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, while in charge of the great Gezira cotton-growing scheme in the Sudan, showed himself an expert on large-scale production and imaginative in meeting betimes the needs of the peasant cultivators. Mr. R. S. Hudson, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office since 1945, and previously Secretary for African Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, is as good an appointment as could have been made from within Mr. Lyttelton's Department. Mr. Frank Sykes, who has some knowledge of Africa, has studied mechanized agriculture, and Professor D. T. Jack, who has visited Northern Rhodesia, has wide experience of labour and wage problems.

### Chief Kidaha

THERE WILL BE CRITICISM, no doubt, of the nomination of Chief Kidaha, on the grounds that he is an East African, that he is young, and that his experience has consequently been short and circumscribed. In selecting an African member the Minister was faced with serious difficulties. The best possible choice would have been Tshekedi Khama, a man of wide experience and good judgment, for whom Europeans who know him well have exceptional admiration; but his nomination was doubtless precluded by political considerations. Had a West African been appointed (and one was probably

approached) African nationalists in East Africa might have been encouraged to nurse absurd expectations. Of Africans available from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, probably no one would be a better choice. No member of the Royal Commission could be more seriously tested than he, and all believers in interracial partnership must pray that he will acquit himself with credit. If that should be the result, he will have established his position as an African on whom great hopes for the future may be built.

### Duty Evaded

WHEN ALMOST EVERY NEWSPAPER in Great Britain was telling its readers that agreement between this country and Egypt had been reached to the Sudan was, at hand, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA took precisely the opposite view, and, instead of joining in the chorus of praise for the Egyptian Note on the subject, emphasized that it denied the Sudanese that full right of decision which they ought to have and had been repeatedly promised in the name of Great Britain. In particular, while ostensibly accepting the principle of self-determination, the Egyptian proposals explicitly confined the choice of the Sudanese to "linking up with Egypt in some form," or "a Sudan completely independent of the United Kingdom, Egypt, or any other country." Thus, while close association with Egypt was offered the Sudanese, they were not to be permitted similar association with the Commonwealth. This journal therefore urged that Her Majesty's Government should unequivocally reject the plan, because it fettered the freedom of the Sudanese and also contravened this country's reiterated undertakings to them. That step, unhappily, was not taken.

### Paying for Appeasement

NOW, SIX WEEKS LATER, General Nguib has told a Cairo newspaper, "I should like the whole world to know that the Egyptian Government will not abandon and will not change any provisions in the Egyptian-Sudanese convention to which Egyptians and Sudanese political parties have rallied unanimously. The duty of the United Kingdom is to accept that convention as it stands, without rejecting or modifying any of its clauses." In such words has the Prime Minister of

Egypt affronted Her Majesty's Ministers. To the nation it can be cold comfort that they have brought this public Hector to heel themselves by their attitude of appeasement, even though they well knew that agreement with Egypt on anything like these terms would mean betrayal of the Sudan.

### Why Did Mr. Eden Temporize?

GENERAL NEQUIB is, of course, not accurate when he claims that "Sudanese political parties have rallied unanimously to the convention." Many of the politicians of the Northern Sudan, but by no means all, did accept the plan after protracted discussions in Cairo (though with what mental reservations cannot be known), but the spokesmen for the Southern Sudan have made it quite clear throughout that they reject the scheme in its entirety. They want the British and Sudan Governments to continue their special obligations of trusteeship over the southern provinces, which would be gravely prejudiced by the Cairo formula. Why did Mr. Eden, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, temporize in his dealings with Egypt when the principle at issue was so clear? It should have been obvious that, moral considerations apart, it was bad policy to allow General Neguib to persuade himself that he could get his way by a display of obduracy.

### Labour for Africa Group

A PRETTY PLAY ON WORDS has caused the little group of trade unionists and other Socialists who have collaborated to produce the pamphlet entitled "Africa's Challenge" to call themselves the Labour for Africa Group. I wonder which thought was uppermost in their corporate mind—that of Labour championing the cause of Africa, or that of their own labour for Africa in writing the brochure? I do not recall reading a Socialist booklet of the size (23 pages) which was so bare of substance from the usual misconceptions and clichés, and so feady to be fair to the other side of the spot, settlers included. The whole theme is that of the importance of interracial partnership, the difficulties of which are not minimized.

### Preoccupation With Votes

BEING INTENSELY INTERESTED IN POLITICS, the writers have been unable to resist the temptation to give what seems to me too much weight to the question of the franchise, although they are explicit that economic development must come first. Nevertheless, they urge "the grant of franchise rights to all Africans who pass these educational and other tests to be laid down as the requisite standard for full citizenship," and they refer to "placing black and white on the same basis for franchise and citizenship rights." Any reader who is not intimately acquainted with the constitutional position in the East and Central African territories would assume from such statements that Europeans are on the electoral roll in all of them and Africans in none of them.

### Position To-Day

IN FACT, in three of the six Dependencies, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland, there is no elective system; the non-official members of the Legislative Councils, African, European and Asian, all being nominated. Since Europeans themselves do not enjoy the franchise, it would be patently absurd to suggest that it should be granted to Africans. Yet that is the implication. In Southern Rhodesia many Africans are already on the electoral register. In Northern Rhodesia some Africans have lately applied for British citizenship (as distinct from the status of British-protected subjects) in order to qualify; and quite recently Kenya has adopted a system of indirect election of Africans by way of electoral colleges. So any idea that a gulf is set between

the two races in the matter of voting is much exaggerated. But as the extracts in this issue show, the brochure is equally sound on Central African affairs.

### Socialist Claim Rejected

EVERY INDEPENDENT PUBLICATION of importance which I have seen has rejected the Socialist claim that they were justified in voting against the Government in the Commons debate on the situation in Kenya. The *Spectator* wrote that the Labour decision to press the motion to a division must encourage the illusion in the minds of Africans, as of whites of different nationalities, that the Opposition was predominantly the friend of the African and the Government the friend of the white, than which nothing could be more unfortunate or more unjustified. The *Economist* emphasized that if the Labour leaders had been in office they would have been driven to agree to the measures which the Conservative Government has taken, and asked if Mr. Griffiths, who as Secretary of State accepted collective punishment in Malaya, would have refused to allow similar action in Kenya.

### Lamentable

*Time and Tide* considered the Labour Party's conduct in demanding the debate and in the tone of most of their speeches lamentable, and congratulated Mr. Lytton on a frank and characteristically courageous exposition and on impeccably progressive, long-term aims. It inquired whether the Socialists realized that "their purpose dovetails neatly, and has so dovetailed for many years, with the intentions of our enemies." Perusal of the *Hansard* record shows that the Opposition speeches were craven and that some of them scarcely concealed a personal animus. If a grave Imperial issue was thus used to make party capital, it is to be feared that similar tactics will be employed in regard to Central African federation.

### Fear Nothing But Fear

MR. STANLEY EVANS, M.P. (whose advocacy of Central African federation since his visit to the territories has given much pleasure to East Africans and Rhodesians, and considerable annoyance to many of his colleagues in the Parliamentary Labour Party) sent to his friends a characteristic monologue in the form of a Christmas card. It opened with a quotation from "Julius Caesar": "I only speak right on; I tell you that which you yourselves do know." Then follow a dozen pages of comment on all manner of matters. "There is nothing to be afraid of, except fear itself," said the first page. The last quoted Henry V: "Oh England! Model to thy inward greatness, like little body with a mighty heart, what might'st thou do, that honour would thee do, were all thy children kind and natural! But see thy fault."

### A Politician on Politicians

A POLITICIAN HIMSELF, he wrote: "Politicians without ambition are like a band-wagon without wheels, neither being likely to get very far. Men are no angels and politicians betray their characteristics with unusual candour." Then, thinking of aspirants for power: "Office without the respect and affection of the people is a hollow victory. It is the saving grace of the British that they have never raised the status of their politicians to that of demigods; they possess an uneasy suretyness in distinguishing real solid characters from word-worshippers. Slogans do not produce coal nor bricks butters. The needs of the day are best served by thinkers as well as talkers. In the long run the common man will come down on the side of a leadership shrewd

and balanced. Among the Socialists there is no stauncher supporter of Central African federation than Mr. Evans. It is hoped that his leaders will show a balanced appreciation of that important cause.

### Queen's Counsel

A FRIEND in close touch with Kikuyu opinion writes me that some of the tribal politicians have set in circulation the statement that The Queen has sent out her own representative to defend Kenyatta and his colleagues

against the Government of Kenya. Fantastic though such a story must be to more sophisticated persons, it is widely believed among the Kikuyu. The origin of the rumour is simple—that Mr. Pritt, chief defender of Kenyatta, is a Queen's counsel. The tribesmen do not know, of course, that there are many barristers of that rank, which in no sense implies the approval of the Sovereign. All they know is that they have been assured that The Queen's own counsel has flown to Kenya to defend Kenyatta!

## Socialists Who Accept the Settler Standpoint

### Points from Pamphlet of the "Labour for Africa Group"

THROUGHOUT Britain's history the aims of the idealist have seemed to be in conflict with those of his realist contemporary. But when we can see idealist and realist in perspective over the years, they are seen to be not antagonistic but complementary.

The ideals behind the Cromwellian revolution were inspired by Milton's pamphlets and poems, but the practical minds of Pym and Cromwell were needed to implement them. Keir Hardie was the spiritual pioneer of the Labour movement, but Attlee, Bevin and Cripps had to translate his social indignation into practical politics. Benevolent thoughts are not enough. Force and organizing power must be added to moral argument, before good is achieved.

David Livingstone, bringing kindness, understanding and the white man's medicine to Africa, earned the faith and confidence of Africans. But it was the vigorous mind of Cecil Rhodes which saw in these lands a new opportunity to apply the technique and science of western civilization for the benefit of the end of Africans and British alike. These two men, and their successors, have brought Central Africa to the threshold of an industrial revolution comparable with what happened in Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the same way that European industrial and commercial prosperity was built up round the development of the Ruhr Valley, so Africa's prosperity will come from the development of the mineral and economic potentialities of the Rhodesias and Southern Tanganyika.

### Possibilities of Population Expansion

The present population of the six British-controlled territories in East and Central Africa is about 24 millions. Without robbing the African of an acre of land, the area could absorb at least five million white people in the next 20 years, and more than 20 millions in a generation. Within the next century the territories could support a black and white population of 180 millions.

With its present degree of poverty, lack of technical knowledge, and lack of capital for agricultural and industrial development, Africa can achieve its great future only with the assistance of capital resources from outside.

To believe that these developments can wait until the African population has vastly increased and Africans have gained the necessary knowledge and capital to do the job themselves is to underestimate tragically the urgent needs of the African people and the impulse of world economic development.

The pamphlet entitled "Africa's Challenge" is the work of a group of supporters of the Labour Party. The chief author, "Chabusi," describes himself as "a lifelong Trade Unionist and Socialist. The brochure supports the Capricorn Africa Society."

To increase the standard of living in British African territories by only 2%, an annual capital investment of at least £100m. is necessary. British Government funds for this purpose from various sources have dried to a trickle of about £15m. pounds a year. British private capital investments all over the world in 1950 were only £16m.

Unless favourable conditions are created to attract capital into African territories, productivity, agriculture, and industry will languish, to the detriment of both British and African interests.

### Benefits Brought by White Settlement

Some British M.P.s too readily ignore the benefits which have been brought to the African people by white settlement and exaggerate the darker side of the picture. Harsh words about the past will not undo what has been done. They can only inflame such bad feelings. The only possible men should be seeking a new partnership between black and white, not widening present differences beyond possibility of reconciliation.

Freedom is the by-product of economic surplus. It is un-historical to talk as though political liberty has no secular roots. It did not come because great minds thought about it. It came because it was realizable. If democratic institutions are to be helped to take root in the Orient, it can be done not by sending professors to teach the virtues of democratic constitutions, but by sending the means to raise their material standards. Man must live before he can live abundantly.

These passages are taken from Aneurin Bevan's "In Place of Fear."

Note a striking similarity in thought and conclusion from a man entirely different in temperament and political belief, Julian Amery, Tory M.P. for Preston North, when speaking in the House of Commons on March 9, he said: "Knowledge will spread with industrial organization, and as both these factors spread, inevitably the political and social influence of the African people will increase far more indeed than they can increase by any process of fostering it deliberately by the Colonial Office or any paternal Government."

These two quotations from men politically poles apart mean that economic development must precede political freedom, not the other way about; and Central African federation is essential to economic development.

Give up the belief that democratic Socialism is a universal panacea, or is likely to exist in the next 100 years in very many countries of the world. The idea that you can take this parliamentary system and impose it on a backward people is insane. Our democracy has grown organically by movements coming up from below, gradually achieving power, civilizing the community. That sort of pattern cannot be imposed from outside. Yet our programme for Colonial people suggests that it could be.

If there is a lesson from that? Of course. The modernization of a backward people, the sudden bringing it out of the Dark Ages into the 20th century, cannot always take place under the preliminary forms of the western world. It is a drastic surgical process in which almost certainly dictatorial forms of Government will often be used.

The person here quoted is no Colonel Blimp, no reactionary white settler, no front-bench Conservative, but Richard Crossman, well-known Fabian, and Aneurin Bevan's supporter on the Labour Party Executive, giving one of the Fabian Lectures in 1950.

If these men are right, is African freedom can come only from African economic development, and if that development

can be brought about only by federation, are we justified in allowing this progress to be held up by an organized African minority, who cannot really claim to speak for all the seven million Africans affected by the proposals? Kingsley Martin and Richard Crossman would seem to answer "No."

What the Africans most need is not so much the political freedoms and self-government which are essential features of western democracy's economic aims, but freedom from Africa's ancient and traditional poverty. It is an urge to escape from these conditions and to improve their standards of living which drives many thousands to seek employment within the Union of South Africa or in Southern Rhodesia. In a choice between primitive personal dignities and better food, the Africans—by the thousand—vote for the latter with their feet.

Nevertheless, we must be careful not to drive the small African intellectual minority into policies with which they do not agree, if there remains a chance of persuading them.

Time and again the Africans have been assured from both sides of the House of Commons that there could be no intention of dropping the Protectorate status of Africans in a federal constitution; and that any changes must ultimately be the House of Commons' responsibility. Is it not the duty of us all instead of trying to hold up progress until the African representative change their minds, to plead with them to discuss means of implementing these principles?

**Capacity for Selfless Service**

On the whole, the British in Africa, including those in the Union of South Africa, have shown a remarkable capacity for selfless service on behalf of the African people, a strong repulsion from the doctrines of race discrimination which are rotting the social fabric of the Union south of the Limpopo, and a remarkably responsible sense of trusteeship.

A great responsibility rests upon every British M.P. to avoid inflaming African suspicions and alienating the good-will of Europeans, most of whom want to do what is best for Central Africa and its people.

What is wanted now is a stroke of political genius, a dynamic, imaginative appeal which will rekindle the missionary zeal of British settlers as pioneers of a new partnership between black and white in a Dominion embracing not only the Rhodesias and Nyasaland but the other three East African territories. The situation demands practical proofs of British intentions to assist the African in his emancipation to full equal rights and citizenship in what can be a great and prosperous land.

The most daring step in that direction would be the grant of franchise rights to all Africans who pass those educational and other tests to be laid down as the requisite standard for full citizenship.

Similarly, new European immigrants in the Federal State should not be entered on the franchise registers until they have passed similar tests and given an oath of loyalty to the principles of partnership embodied in the constitution of the proposed new Federal Dominion. This simple act would probably initially benefit only a very small number of Africans, but it would immediately turn their energy and ambitions from negative and obstructive tactics into constructive efforts within the new order. At the same time the first foundation stones of partnership will have been well laid by placing black and white on the same basis for franchise and citizenship rights.

An officially-sponsored joint organization of European and African cultural, political, and trade union bodies might be set up to maintain links between Africans working in the new industrial centres and their families at home. It could also do splendid work promoting the intellectual development of Africans in the culture and outlook of their new city life.

This policy must not be misrepresented as one of racial segregation. It does not seek to stifle African characteristics and opportunities, but to allow them the fullest possibility of developing unhampered and unrestricted by the sometimes harsh impact of industrialization upon a people whose social developments find them unprepared.

There must, however, be more positive measures than the merely negative ones of controlled immigration. There must be a flow of revenue to foster craft and industries in the African areas and, most important of all, to provide rapid improvement in agricultural methods.

Perhaps this is the greatest assistance we can give the African people. Many still use hoe cultivation, they overcrop their land without replacing its goodness, and they make no attempt to combat soil erosion. With these primitive methods, agricultural production has already reached its peak, and is probably declining.

If new lands are thrown open to the tribal peasants, they will, as they have been accustomed to do in the past, burn and cut the forest, drain the goodness from the soil, and then make ready to move on to despoil another good land. We can no longer afford to waste the world's soil like that.

The greatest problem met with by those seeking to increase the production of the tribal peasant has been his stubborn passive resistance to changes and a lack of will to work.

Experience in practically every Colony shows that the higher the wages offered, the fewer hours work per week the local labourer is prepared to perform. This is a problem requiring the provision of new incentives on which to build money, and a change in tribal habits and customs. That is the crux of the matter.

If freedom is indeed the by-product of economic plenty, this is just as important as talk about political rights. Freedom and self-government have no meaning for the vast majority of Central Africans. Freedom from poverty, from soil erosion, from lack of economic development, are the fundamental freedoms which we are in a position to grant them. If every white settler left Africa to-morrow this would still be true.

**All-Round Rise in Living Standards**

A flow of European immigrants into Central Africa would not reduce the amount of wealth available for Africans or deprive them of their land. An increase in European population would increase the total wealth of the State and contribute to an all-round rise in the standard of living. Southern Rhodesia could increase its European population by at least five million without depriving Native areas of a single acre of land.

A form of colour bar exists between European and African trade unions on the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia. Unfortunately under a standstill agreement between the two unions, Africans are not permitted to operate certain types of machinery even when it is introduced into new mines. An agreement governing equal pay for equal work between the unions has also created another equivalent to a colour bar. The task of abolishing these racial barriers is therefore not so simple.

As a practical measure, worth much more than angry speeches, the British National Union of Mineworkers has already given its help in bringing European and Native miners' unions together to discuss common problems. In the long run such efforts will be the most constructive in breaking down racial barriers. It is a job that will require tact, patience, and good will, and not bitter words.

Reading the severe strictures made upon racial discrimination in Africa, one is tempted to ask: what about racial warfare in our own country? Here the National Union of Mineworkers negotiated and accepted an agreement for increased wages, conditional upon the employment of Africans into the mines. Nevertheless, a colour bar still exists against recruiting and employing these same Africans, which responsible miners' leaders found impossible to combat. Consequently, thousands of Italians, having completed their training, were in the end driven out of the industry, because few had the moral courage to denounce this racial crime.

**Racial Victimization**

Here then is a racial prejudice which even the most internationally minded workers of Britain found it impossible to defeat. But not one voice of condemnation was raised in the House of Commons by the very people so prone to denounce the iniquities of colour bars here. If politicians and trade union leaders find it impossible to deal with racial victimization in this land of enlightened public opinion, how much more difficult is it in places where the economic clash is more intense!

The British Government and a new federated African Authority should invest and encourage investments in the African territories up to £100m. a year. At present the investment figure is about £15m. a year. To find the additional capital will mean some sacrifice of present pleasures, but it is less than £2 per head of our present population, the cost of 250 cigarettes a person a year.

Some say we cannot afford it. But can we afford not to afford it? Last year, due to rising prices, our imports cost us over £700m. more than in 1950. How can we continue to live through a series of economic and industrial crises, each leading to a further weakening in the national economy? At the last will come the dole queue, the derelict factory, the idle yard, and children will cry again for bread.

Whatever our political opinions, we know that the loss of Abadan oil has been a blow to Britain's standard of living. The surrender of £500m. or more British capital in China is another blood-letting. We cannot go on losing and losing and losing—not if we are to support 50m. people on an island which grows food for only 18m. of them.

Britain would not be enjoying standards of living made possible by the dollar-earning revenues of our Colonial territories but for the way the pioneers pursued their ends. Instead of over-emphasizing the differences in the methods of Rhodes and Livingstone, we should recognize how in the passing years the contrasts have merged until they have blended from two vivid hues into a common colour-pattern of Africa's future greatness.

# Development of Central Africa through Federation

## Plan to Fortify the British Way of Life

FEDERATION AS THE FOUNDATION of prosperity throughout British Central Africa is the theme of MR. ROY WELNSKY, leader of the European non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, in a long article in *Opinion*, the quarterly review published by the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

By the courtesy of that company, the following extracts are quoted:

The purposes of federation are—

(1) The development of the latent potentialities of the region for the benefit of its inhabitants and of the rest of the world.

(2) Political strength and stability.

(3) The fortifying of the British way of life and western civilization in Africa.

(4) The creation for Great Britain and Western Europe of the area of economic and demographic expansion they so vitally need.

(5) The establishment of an economy and polity able to absorb many millions of people who must disperse with industries from overcrowded Britain and Western Europe.

Federation must obviously be a step towards creating a United States of British Africa—Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, the two Rhodesias, Nyasa and Zanzibar, and perhaps the Bechuanaland Protectorate north of 22° S. This time, however, the Federation will remain within the Commonwealth.

### "Ruhr of the Southern Hemisphere"

The prospects of economic development on a truly vast scale will be brought about in the three-State Federation of Central Africa there are stupendous potentialities for agriculture, mining, and cheap hydro-electric power to develop an industrial economy, making this the future "Ruhr" of the Southern Hemisphere. With political stability and security, there will be practically no limit to the profitable investment of money within the new Federation.

Federation will make possible the rational planning of all communications on a permanently stable basis; for, even with the best will in the world, when the major railway routes have to be decided as the result of consultations between two or more Governments representing so many separate and often distinct sets of interests, it is impossible to prevent local prejudices—and, still more, the suspicion of local chauvinisms—from hampering efficiency. The same considerations in varying degrees apply to road, river, and air communications.

Water conservation, although it has to be applied by small local units—intensive conservation area committees and the like—needs to be in accordance with a national policy over as large an area as possible. Decisions regarding action at the headquarters of the Zambezi, the Kafue, and the Luangwa may affect farming activities hundreds of miles away.

Soil conservation being inextricably bound up with water conservation is subject to the same considerations.

The immense flow of migrants from Europe to the United States of America that took place in the middle of last century would have created a disastrous chaos if Maine and New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania, the Dakotas and New Jersey had all been separate sovereign States, instead of members of a great Federation.

Large-scale migration from Europe to Central Africa is essential. The individual enterprise of the immigrant is the most valuable import he can bring; to undermine it would be a crime. At the same time, governmental aid can do a lot to encourage particularly the different types of immigrants needed at different stages: industrial workers for Quezoe and the Midlands area around the Ruhr-to-be of Africa; peasant farmers to develop intensive farming in grassy regions; schemes; field hands for tobacco planting; all the builders,

schoolmasters; and so on for different parts of the country as they develop. Immigrants always find their own way.

This vast immigration, which will be one of the effects of Federation, will result in the immense economic development of those natural resources which make Central Africa an Aladdin's Cave, awaiting the touch of capital and migrants to throw open its doors to the world. That capital and those immigrants must surely come in more readily after Federation has been achieved.

From this development will flow yet another effect of Federation, the raising of the standard of living of all the inhabitants, non-European as well as European.

Unskilled industrial labour in the United States of America receives, on an average, about two-thirds of the pay of skilled labour in the same industries, as against between one-third and one-twentieth in the Rhodesias. This is not because the Americans are kinder-hearted as employers than the Rhodesians, but because the general development of the United States has gone so much further than that of the Rhodesias.

### Value of Joint Internal Market

The three constituent territories are all inland States. To develop they must look to their joint internal market to consume most of their products, more and more as their standard of living rises; for the haulage costs to and from the sea will always be a factor operating to some extent against export and import.

In this they may be compared with the three adjacent inland States of the Middle West of the United States of America—say Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri; these States have a high production per head of living, and about 85% of their products and a high standard of living, and about 85% of their total production is consumed within the three States.

To achieve something like this will be much easier for the three Central Africa States after federation, for they will then have within one political unit a greater variety of production and a greater stability of consumption, and the guaranteed permanency of both.

The greater the single internal market, the more easily can production be rationalized both for the market and for export. It is the vast and growing internal market of the United States of America that justifies both the trial of new technique and the swift replacement of out-dated equipment, and results in the strength of United States products in the world market.

With the rapidly growing economy and rapidly increasing population that it is the aim of federation to secure, there must be far less trouble in establishing firmly a race relations policy that will enable every man, whatever his race or colour, to use his abilities to the full extent of their capacity.

Federation will unify British Central Africa with the Western European culture as its inspiration, and strengthen that culture and civilization; it means that Capricorn Africa must not be Communist in its ideology or Asiatic or reactionary, and Balkanist Africa of the Gold Coast type.

### Bulwark of Western Democracy

Federation, with its implication of a great immigration from Europe and a very great industrialization, linked with and upheld by a harmonious race relations policy, will turn Central Africa into a strong bulwark of western democracy, instead of being perhaps the weakest sector on the long front from the Behring Sea around the Old World to the North Cape, on which democracy faces aggressive Stalinist Communism.

Central Africa will be the link between the North Atlantic Pact and the Indian Ocean Pact, if, as is sorely needed, that latter pact is formed.

There have been three occasions in the last 60 years when bold development of Central Africa would have had an effect in external politics out of all proportion to the costs involved.

If it had happened in the early thirties it would probably have prevented the South African War.

If it had happened between that war and 1912 it would have resulted in the German war in East Africa, which was averted instead of continuing until after the war in Europe. On November 11, 1918, it would have saved millions of pounds and released forces for the main theatre of the war.

If it had happened between 1920 and 1930 it would have made available for North Africa resources of men and materials that might easily have shortened the Second World War by a year, with a considerable saving of lives, material, resources, and money.

Surely we are not going to miss yet a fourth opportunity of doing in obvious things that, besides being a probable investment from an economic and financial view-point and a work

greatly advancing civilization may result in even greater values for the defence of our liberties and those of the whole free world.

The greatest internal political implication of federation will be that it will transfer the power house of Central African development to Africa, where that development must occur in the field.

That does not mean that the Federal State will immediately become independent of a Dominion. The safeguards that will eventually be erected upon the federal constitution will remain in full force. But, after all, they are negative. They are the brakes—at the very best a safety device—not the power. It is in that sense that the power house of Central African development will by federation be transferred to Africa.

Another internal political implication will be that federation will write *finis* to the extreme African nationalism which aimed at bringing Gold Coastism to the Zambezi.

It will permit, it will encourage, it will bring into being a truly rational race relations policy based on partnership.

**Chaos or Prosperity?**

All of the objectors to federation (with the sole exception of those who object because amalgamation would be better) are not in the least concerned to promote Central African prosperity; indeed, they are more concerned to promote Central African unprosperity, stagnation, and chaos. Some

of them even go so far as to the hypocrisy of proclaiming on the ground of their objections, that it would be better for the Africans to be poor but content rather than to prosper and have political security in a federation.

The constitution will undoubtedly contain provisions that, in the hands of cantankerous men in Africa and stubborn men in London, could wreck the scheme. All constitutions granted by an elder brother to a younger contain such provisions.

The Commonwealth of Australia, founded on January 1, 1901, had a constitution that provided that any law passed by the Commonwealth Parliament could be annulled within a year by the British Government. It is necessary only to recall that fact to know that such inauspicious provisions are of little moment.

If a scheme is economically sound, the financing of it can always be managed. There is nothing sounder in the world to-day than the economic, industrial, agricultural, demographic, and cultural development of Central Africa, with the institution of the Federal State of British Central Africa as its cornerstone.

## Socialists Insist on Dividing Commons in Kenya Debate

### Bitter Speeches and Rejection of Appeal by Government

EXTRACTS FROM FURTHER SPEECHES in the recent House of Commons debate on Kenya appear below. The speeches of the Secretary of State and Mr. James Griffiths were reported last week.

MR. FRANK BOWLES (Lab.) said that he had two close relatives in Kenya, and therefore hoped to speak with responsibility. But many white settlers during his visit three years ago had told him: "After all these Africans are really monkeys, just descended from the trees."

"I had the impression that the position of co-operation would come from our friends who left this country as voluntary exiles from this septic isle."

The solution to the problem is not, as some suggest, a scheme to take land from Europeans. That land is proportionately very small indeed, but I believe there are large areas not occupied or developed. By modern methods of cultivation and an attempt to get away from old tribal methods we could help towards a solution.

I ask for more tolerance on the part of one race towards another. There was plenty of room for improvement three years ago, and I believe that there has been great improvement since.

**Sir David Campbell's Maiden Speech**

SIR DAVID CAMPBELL (Cons. Ulster-Unionist) said in a maiden speech that he had a deep affection for East Africa where he had served for 21 years.

"No one would be foolish enough to attempt to stop the African's advancement towards a higher living standard, a greater share in control of his own affairs, and ultimate self-government, but there is a tendency for certain people with the highest ideals, which we all share, to regard this problem in the nature of a 100-yard race over low hurdles. It would be more appropriate to regard it as a steeplechase over many difficult obstacles which can be overcome only by a sane, sober approach. The very great majority of tribesmen still have a deep and unshakable belief in witchcraft. We must continue to educate them to improve their economic position.

"As for the educated African, it is for us to see that he gets an opportunity to use well and properly, and if possible to the service of his fellow-Africans, the energy and knowledge which he has gained. We should

also take care that he has scope to realize his proper ambition."

**Comments of Liberal Leader**

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal) said that what most concerned Liberals was the punishment of innocent people in order that crime might be suppressed. That remedy might be worse than the crime.

When I went to Cambridge University, I was asked by a number of Boers who had fought against us: "No one objected to what had happened in the war itself. Equally, there was not one who did not speak bitterly of the way in which women and children had been taken from their homes and put into camps."

In spite of Mr. Lyttelton's statements, I wish it had been found better not to use collective punishment. Punishment of the innocent is immoral, and what is immoral can never be morally right. Loyal Kikuyu, anxious to suppress Mau Mau, run a very grave danger if they make their position clear, if they do not give information, the Government punish them. If they give information, Mau punishes them. What are they to do?

The African has a high sense of his own personal dignity, and for generations that seems to have been flouted by the European. What the African seeks far more than anything else is fellowship.

Not only is the colour bar introduced as between African and European, but between Indian and European. The Indian comes to this country and is allowed to go to any school. The great Prime Minister of India went to the same school as our Prime Minister, and what an honoured pupil of that great school he was! But an Indian who goes to Kenya is not allowed in the same school as a European.

The Colonial Secretary has said that he is anxious to see an end to the colour bar. I am sure he is sincere. The best way to end it is to bring the children together in the same schools. It ought to be the aim of this Government, their successors, and everybody else to bring about that true relationship between human beings which will lead to peace and good order.

**Benefits Conferred by Europeans**

MR. WALTER ELLIOT (Cons.) said that the Roman Senate had been reviewing affairs in Britain, as the House was reviewing affairs in Kenya, some very bitter things might have been said about the conduct of the members of the legions. Yet everyone admitted that this country was better off for the legions having been here, and for their efforts in making roads and cities and for the laws they had brought with them.

So also is East Africa better off for the European community. If the Africans drive out, or exterminate, the Europeans, they will be by so much weaker, and will be by so much lessening their chances of prosperity, just as, if we

had succeeded in exterminating all the foreign elements in our country, we would be very much weaker as a people.

The difficulty about multinational States is not to be solved by simple reliance upon majorities. Where there is no clear majority, the State will need to adopt a different form or organization from that of a clear, homogeneous nation. The minorities fear that each will be attacked and digested by the others. The Africans fear that we might try to force our authority on them. There is the settler's fear that plans may be made for his expulsion from land which he is doing his best to cultivate, and where he has things to teach those who without him will not learn.

I speak as an unrepentant Negrophile, as an admirer of the Gold Coast, as one who had the honour of being chairman of the Commission which founded two university colleges, in Accra and Ibadan. I bring this forward because I do not wish what I say to be regarded as the meaningless blatherings of a blimp unable to recognize the great good in Africa.

"The West African apartheid is a good thing. It is a good thing that white men are unable to build there or buy land, and that there is a careful separation maintained by the Government between white and black. But there are areas in which that cannot possibly apply.

Sir Walter Raleigh said that there is no more shameful thing in life than to desert a plantation. Nehru has not deserted the Indians in East Africa. Gandhi did not desert the Indians. We do not find deputies in the Indian Congress saying that everything the Indians do in East Africa is wrong, and that everything the Africans do is right. They defend their own people.

"The House of Commons is where the responsibility lies, and to this place it will return. We cannot shuffle off our responsibilities or expect a Commission to come down from heaven and give us the solution. This is the anvil on which to strike the iron. Let us hammer out here a ploughshare which will till the world."

#### Comforting The Queen's Enemies

MR. W. PALING (Lab.) said that Conservatives were fond of accusing the Labour Party of comforting The Queen's enemies. In fact, Labour was more concerned about comforting The Queen's friends, who because of their lowly position in backward countries needed support. Tory supporters always went to those already strong.

European settlers had the best of it in Kenya; they were adamant that the White Highlands belonged to them.

MR. L. HALE (Lab.): "And it is the Africans who do the work in the White Highlands."

MR. PALING: "Can one wonder that the Kikuyu are upset and feel strongly? They have to send their menfolk out to work in Nairobi and other places, separated from their wives and families for long periods. Can that be a good thing?"

Prices obtained by East African coffee producers had risen in three years by nearly 130%, yet Native wages on the plantations had risen by only about 40%.

MR. R. WOOD (Cons.) said that by the 1980s Kenya's African population would be 11 millions. We could offer that country a standard of life far higher than she could ever have achieved without us.

MR. HALE: "How can Kenya achieve this in the light of agreements which are being signed in Kenya this moment for employment of resident labourers at 3s. a week?"

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.): "By whom?"

MR. HALE: "I have the agreement in my pocket. The landlord is Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European M.L.Cs. It is an agreement for 3s. a week, seven days a week, and keep. Women, and children must work too, and sons of 16 must be prepared to work or get the sack."

MR. WOOD: "We are offering, and will continue to offer, freedom from bondage and spiritual fear—a freedom which would never have been known had Europeans not gone there. Peace and prosperity in Kenya are far more important than any party manoeuvre. Nothing would so strengthen the forces tending to establish law and order than sending out from this House a message that we are all united behind the policy, the Governor and the officials in Kenya are pursuing."

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) said that the Opposition was now accustomed to the commonplace sneer: "Of course, you are much more concerned with the murderers than the murdered." He and Mr. Brockway had been viciously attacked in the Kenya Legislative Council; they had seen people in Nairobi seeking support for a

petition that they should be deported from the Colony. But at the same time Kenyans were happy to have the Lancashire Farmer.

Now the Colonial Secretary had adopted policies urged upon him and the Kenya Legislature by Socialists a month or so ago.

The Chief Secretary and other senior officials in Kenya had supplied him and Mr. Brockway with much information. For instance, there was a statement on agricultural wages which said: "The agricultural areas: no resident labour can be employed below a reasonable wage, and the cultivation of land, average two acres forms part of the contract. In addition to cash wages, fuel, housing, and food is provided. Inspections are carried out to ensure that conditions of employment generally in agriculture are reasonable."

#### Kenya Labour Contract

MR. HALE continued: "I have in my hand a contract in printed form, witnessed or attested to by a magistrate or a visiting officer for protection of the Native worker, dated July 24, 1952. It is a contract for three years which cannot be terminated by the worker. It provides that he shall have a piece of land not more than two and a half acres in extent. It does not provide any home, but does provide that the occupier shall supply him with building materials with which he can build his own house."

It does not provide him with any food, it specifically says 'No posho'. It restricts the crops he can grow on his land to maize, potatoes, and other vegetables; it refuses to allow him to own any cattle, and says that he can own up to 15 sheep. If he has a lad who has reached 16, that lad must work for the employer or go elsewhere. The name of the employer is Mr. Michael Blundell.

"Look at the books on Kenya by Macgregor Ross, Norman Leys, Negeley Felson. They are all of the 'Crisis Coming in Kenya', 'Clouds over Kenya' type. A society in which one man can make £60,000 out of coffee while labourers upon adjoining farms get 3s. a week does not deserve to be defended."

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.) said that the record of the Labour Government was in no way different or more positive than that of the present Conservative Government.

Since Mr. Lyttelton had delayed in appointing a Royal Commission, it is surprising that a Commission on Health and Population in British Dependencies in Africa had been recommended to Mr. Creech Jones, then Labour's Colonial Secretary, on February 16, 1949. Nine months later the B.M.A. had sent a reminder, but in his reply of December 3, 1949, Mr. Creech Jones had said that he saw no reason for a Royal Commission.

#### Mr. Noel Baker

MR. PHILIP NOEL BAKER, winding up for the Opposition, alleged that Mr. Lyttelton had been guilty of inaction and delay, had overstepped the acceptable limit of misjudgment and mistakes, and had made a wrong approach to the whole problem.

The House was divided on opposition to Mau Mau. Emergency legislation and police action had been necessary. For months the stream of European farmers in Kenya had been intense.

"On all this we are united. We move our motion because we want to throw a searchlight on Mr. Lyttelton's state of mind and its effect on the policy which he has pursued. Let me say that he has moved a great deal in the last six weeks. It shows Parliament's power to educate a Minister in his job, but his somewhat better speech to-night does not wipe out his failures."

There had been a chorus of Press criticism about the delay in setting up the Royal Commission. Mr. Lyttelton had by April 17 had the full agreement of the Governors with Sir Philip Mitchell's recommendations. It had taken him eight months to collect the Commission, a task which could have been completed in half the time.

"Why, after 60 years of British civilization, are so many simple Africans turning to bloodshed to drive out the British? The Colonial Secretary argued that Mau Mau could not be economic because Mau Mau first attacks the African leaders striving to raise the standard of their living. Why in a satellite country do the Communists first destroy the Democrats? Because they must get rid of those who can relieve poverty and hardship by peaceful democratic means. Only the blind can fail to see that Mau Mau gets strength from the grinding Kikuyu poverty, economic and tribal chaos."

"The Colonial Secretary has shown the same myopia about wages. In answer to our questions over recent weeks he has said that good wages are sometimes not paid when they should be. But has he once said that he is going to make a great concerted attack upon what Sir Philip Mitchell calls the 'low wage economy'?"

(Continued on page 574)



# Comment from Many Quarters on the Kikuyu Problem

## Sir Harold MacMichael on Four Essentials of Administration in Africa

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, a former Governor of Tanganyika, has emphasized in a letter to *The Times* that district administrators have a vital rôle to play in the advancement of African peoples. He wrote:

"It may fairly be said that on these men, more than any others, the success or failure of our rôle in dealing with the African tribesmen essentially depends. Those who direct policy and issue directives from offices either in Whitehall or at local capitals perform a necessary function according to their lights, but the actual state of relationship between the Government and the vast majority of its subjects depends upon the district officers and others who live among the people, mixing with them, knowing their needs and hopes and helping them as best they can. So, and so only, confidence and mutual understanding and respect are attainable.

"But these obvious desiderata are little more than dreams if four interrelated conditions are absent: the right man in the right spot; long residence; knowledge of the local language; and sufficient leisure.

### Understanding the African

"I know that every care is taken to fulfil the first of these conditions, but is the importance of the rest realized as it should be? More or less continuous residence there has been in many cases, but the system of transfer on promotion, necessary as it often is, is bound to interfere grievously with continuity unless there is a fixed and regular system of double or treble banking for each post, so that when one man is moved the other one or two remain until the time comes a few years later, for the process to be repeated.

"One reads of the need for 'interpreters.' But why? No one has reached adequate understanding of an African through an interpreter.

"By 'sufficient leisure' I mean freedom and time to carry out the essential rôle of the officer in the field—to know his people and be known to them. Instead, I am afraid, the officer is too often tied to his office by the need to provide an unending flow of statistics and returns to headquarters. These may be unavoidable, but if so, surely someone else should be provided to prepare them.

"I would only add that, great as may be the benefit of large-scale schemes of development, it is easy to overlook the immense, though maybe indirect, advantages that are gained by carrying out an ever-increasing number of small and inexpensive projects affecting the daily life of the tribesmen under the friendly supervision of the local staff. Most of such naturally relate to agriculture and the supply and conservation of water; they may not be spectacular and they may yield little revenue, but for the increase of good will and contentment and the avoidance of unrest they do more than ever their vaster counterparts can achieve.

"What I write may seem very trite and obvious; but how easily it may be forgotten or overshadowed by profundity and complexity."

### Quality of Service

MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKER, M.P., wrote:

"The Sudan administration stands as an unsurpassed tribute to the four inter-related conditions mentioned—the right man in the right spot; long residence; knowledge of the local language; and sufficient leisure. In some other territories there has been too much specialization between secretariat and administration, in addition to the overburden of office work. More diversification is needed in all branches of the service.

"During the war Field Marshal Montgomery required all his divisional commanders to have commanded battalions; similarly the aim would and should be that all in the Colonial Service, at home and overseas, should spend the greater part of their service in district and province, the lesser part in secretariat and headquarters. The quality of the service is such that this could be successfully achieved.

SIR GEORGE MAXWELL regretted that Sir Harold MacMichael had not contemplated the possibility of an African being a district officer or even an assistant district officer. He added:

"In Malaya for more than 25 years there have been admirable Malay district officers who have the respect, confidence,

and personal friendship of the Europeans who live in their districts. If the Kenya Government had educated and trained Kikuyu to be district officers, or even assistant district officers, the Mau Mau organization might never have had a chance to gain a foothold in the country."

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL replied:

"The maintenance of confidence between British and African must be imperilled by the removal of what experience has proved to be the most effective link between the two; and the administrative policy to be followed in Kenya can hardly be decided without particular regard to the future status envisaged for that country."

### Kenyatta Differs from Other African Nationalists

THE REV. EYNDON HARRIES said in a recent broadcast in the Home Service of the B.B.C.:

"The Kikuyu are often truculent and surly. Some people say they are the most politically minded of all East African Natives, though I doubt if the Bagandas would agree."

The Kenya African Union, controlled by the Kikuyu, has always had an anti-white bias. The officers, mostly mission-trained, like Kenyatta himself, no longer practice their religion.

The mainspring of this organization during the past few years has been Jomo Kenyatta. Kenyatta comes from a typical Kikuyu peasant family. At one time a gas-meter reader in Nairobi, he is a man of great ability, who came to England as a research assistant at London University. He stayed in Europe for 15 years, visiting Russia. As soon as he returned to Kenya in 1946 his presence was felt: there was an increasing sense of opposition to Government measures.

"Kenyatta has a quiet dignity and tremendous magnetism of personality, especially for his own people. He has harnessed tribal loyalty. In his speeches he always addresses the people as 'Mumbe, Mumbe,' which means 'Children of Mumbe.' Mumbe is the traditional mother of the Kikuyu people.

"He differs from the African political leaders in South Africa, who emphasize the broad front of African nationalism. This strong exclusive tribal sense is emphasized because the Kikuyu have always before them, as other East Africans have not, the sight of white settlers cultivating land which they claim as their own. The Kikuyu are gardeners as well as farmers; many of them are successful market-gardeners, and their economic status is better than that of most other tribes in East Africa. For this reason they have often been referred to as the Jews of East Africa; and they regard themselves, when it comes to their own African nationalist aims in Kenya, as the chosen people."

### Simplicity and Race Hatred

"Mau Mau is an expression of the tribal character of Kikuyu nationalism. It is highly doubtful whether it is concerned with the actual grievances which Africans may have in the Colony. The grievances spring from the facts of the situation, but Mau Mau operates by completely disregarding the *status quo*. It acts with a terrifying simplicity of intention, the simplicity associated with absolute race hatred.

"The leaders are not interested in agitating for an alternative system of administration: they are not interested in the grievances that may arise from the present system. Their avowed object is simply to drive the white man from their shores. Mau Mau represents strong Kikuyu leadership, and it has been systematically organized to carry out its purpose of opposing everything European."

"For instance the educational programme followed by Government and mission schools was devised to prepare Africans to live in a modern world. But the leaders of Mau Mau substituted in the Kikuyu independent schools a low standard of education in which the teaching was towards race hatred. Another example: in Nyeri public money was spent on raising tea and coffee seedlings so that the local people could plant these profitable crops; but no one would take the thousands of young trees from the nurseries. Mau Mau had told them not to have anything to do with anything European."

"I remember how Kenyatta, in 1947, talked on the people, in the Fort Hall district, to persuade them to allow the women to turn out for terracing to check erosion. He told them that it was not the custom for women to do such work and they immediately abandoned it."

MR. C. M. SALFORD, Conservator of Mau Mau, Colchester, has written in *Tribune*:

"The impression you have is that you are being neglected

in stopping the Mau Mau in Kenya than in exploiting the situation there to provide aristocracy for your mill at Westminster.

What action did the Socialist Government take between 1945 and 1951 to ensure that African wage levels bore some relation to the price of maize? When the Colonial Report on Kenya for 1940 showed that the African cost of the index had risen 14 points in the year and stood at 231 of 1939, did Mr. Griffiths as Colonial Secretary do anything about it? Or was he so concerned with political matters that he had no time for elementary economics?

Sir Philip Mitchell's dispatch of November, 1951, is something which Messrs. Crech, Jones and Griffiths, not Mr. Lyttelton, must explain away. Your *Tribune*, are adept at nosing out guilty men: these are a couple who will merit your attention.

Mau Mau must be defeated in the interests of all races. This can be done only by responsible Europeans and Africans on the spot. Our job is to support, not to hinder them.

#### Praise for Mr. Lyttelton and Sir Evelyn Baring

Dismissing as unfair the Socialist attack on Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the *Evening Standard* wrote that his conduct of Britain's business in Kenya had been determined and courageous, and that he had faced with steady nerves a dire crisis for which he had inadequate forces at his disposal. The leading article continued:—

"The situation in the Mau Mau area is far more complex than the Socialists imply. Some guilty men have been able to commit ghastly outrages because others, only less guilty, have willingly kept silent and because many more have been terrorized into silence. In such conditions the line between guilt and innocence is not so easily drawn.

"As for the Royal Commission, it can have no immediate bearing on a dangerous emergency created by cunning men working on the superstitious fears of ignorant men.

"Mr. Lyttelton is not dealing with disgruntled shop stewards or rebellious members of the Fabian Society. He is dealing with men who practise witchcraft and slash babies to death."

Commenting on the visit to London of the Governor of Kenya, the *Financial Times* wrote:—

"Sir Evelyn Baring has fully inherited the strength and of his father, the first Lord Baring, one of Britain's last great proconsuls in the Middle East. There could be few more agreeable chiefs under whom to work than Sir Evelyn, as he is without a trace of self-importance and combines a fine intellectual capacity with ranging imagination. Kenya is fortunate to have him as its Governor during the difficult period through which it is going."

#### Passivity Among the Kikuyu

*National News Letter* has published extracts from a letter received by a correspondent who lives and works adjacent to the Kikuyu reserves. He wrote (in part):—

"The vast bulk of the tribe has remained passive, bewildered by police raids and troop drives, frightened of the guns and armoured cars, but far more frightened of the pangas (knives) of the Mau Mau thugs. Police information is still obtained from informers—not by any means all mercenaries, who risk their lives and frequently lose them.

"Our main problem is our inability to protect the passive and frightened majority from the active menace of the atavistic minority. At night, at any distance from the roads, we have no hope of enforcing the curfew. It is difficult enough to police even the roads.

"If even half the tribe were actively hostile, the European casualties, personnel and property would be crippling. In fact, they remain grim but isolated incidents.

Mr. M. W. Bachelor, a well-known United Kingdom industrialist who has just returned from a long tour of Kenya has written:—

"Although Europeans are prejudiced against Africans, it seems to me that there is far greater resentment by Africans of Europeans. I should say that the greatest problem of our administration is to convince the non-Europeans that we really do want to help them to greater success, and so overcome that hostility which now unfortunately is simmering over."

*Pictorial Post* having sent a journalist, Mr. Warwick Charlton, and a photographer, Mr. Bert Hardy, to Kenya, has published an illustrated article in which Mr. Robert Ninn, a district officer, is quoted as stating

that 90% of the Kikuyu are members of Mau Mau. He thought that, by a process similar to the European back-slang, the Kikuyu had turned about the word *uma* to make *mau*. "Uma Uma" means "get out, get out!"

The article states that the secret society is controlled by the "Forty Group," young men all aged between 24 and 28, who were circumcized in 1940.

#### Archbishop's Comment

Dr. Garbett, Archbishop of York, writes in his monthly diocesan letter that the immediate task of the Kenya authorities is to stamp out Mau Mau, as success of that movement would bring ruin to both Europeans and Africans. But suppression is not enough; and a thorough inquiry must be made into the reasons which have enabled Mau Mau to flourish.

The unrest in Kenya, the Archbishop continues, is an expression of racial strife throughout the world. The many material and spiritual gifts brought by the West to the less advanced peoples gained for a time their admiration and envy, but this is giving way to anger at acts of injustice and a deepening sense of resentment at the patronage sometimes shown by Europeans to coloured people. Resentment rapidly turns into fear and hatred, with the suspicion that the European wishes to keep other races in permanent subjection.

Christians must approach the matter both as realists and idealists, starting with the conviction that all men are equal in God's sight, and have rights as men, and that discrimination on the ground of race alone is inconsistent with Christian principles.

Commenting on the trial in Kapenguria of Kenyatta and his colleagues, Mr. Jack Ensoll has written in *Kenya Weekly News*:—

"Every Kikuyu called by the Crown to give evidence against the men in the dock has known that he was taking his life in his hands. But there has been no reluctance, no hesitation. The men of this area have come forward and given evidence in a bold and forthright way, and as they have made their statements they have looked across the court and seen the strange and commanding face of the man some call God."

"On the Crown side are two advocates; behind Mr. Pritt, leading counsel for the defence, rank upon rank of advocates and advisers sitting in threes. The defence team has grown so big that part of the public space in the court-room has been taken up to accommodate them."

#### Courage of African Christians

The Rev. Hugh A. Evan Hopkins, Provost of All Saints, Nairobi, writes in one of his monthly letters:

The agents of Mau Mau force anyone indiscriminately to take oath under threat of death if they refuse. Almost the only people who do refuse, so far as we can tell, are the converted and convinced Christians. Some grand stories of their loyalty and courage have been told. Church attendances in the reserves have dropped to some 10%.

"We have been gravely disappointed with the way the African leaders have shown up, and it is difficult to see upon whom we can rely for future guidance in this way. There is a dearth of good, honest, educated African Christian leaders. Most of them worship materialism alone, and I think it is we Europeans who have taught them how to do it. We are far from free of blame."

"On a three-day safari into the heart of the Mau Mau area we heard one pathetic tale after another of Africans having been browbeaten into taking the Mau Mau oath, leaving just a handful of loyal, brave men and women who reminded us of first-century Christians. They will be the ones round whom will rally those who return to the fold and seek freedom when the fear which is so widespread is finally gone. Maybe the Church will be purified and renewed through all this experience."

"Certainly some good is coming out of the evil, and people in Nairobi are waking up to the claims of the Africans for consideration and care. Too long has the European, with grand exceptions, lived in this country as if he owned the place. Kenya is a lovely land, with a glorious climate and some very lovable people. It is now in the melting pot, and what comes out depends not a little on the influence of the Christian Church in our midst."

## East Africa High Commission Points from the Annual Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1951 of the East Africa High Commission has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 6s.

The following are extracts:

**East African Railways and Harbours.**—The administration is just meeting current demands for transport but has no margin of spare transport capacity. In the present disturbed state of the world should any major demand be made on its services it would not be in the favourable position of 1939, and this must necessarily give cause for some anxiety.

The delivery of transport equipment during the current year, although considerable, has been no more than that required to meet current demands.

The revenue position is satisfactory and so is the general financial stability of the administration in spite of steeply rising costs. The position regarding capital finance, however, gives cause for considerable anxiety.

Transport facilities cannot be provided at short notice. It is therefore necessary for them to be planned three or four years in advance of the demand, and not only planned but firm orders placed for essential material, and in some cases work must begin in advance and staff and contractors recruited. All this requires finance.

In all the plans for the development of the transport system the East African Governments have been consulted, and the requirements of the administration have been based on these estimates of development, but the Governments find it difficult to estimate the pace of development three or four years in advance and in many cases development has taken place at a much more rapid rate than was expected.

So far as development by private enterprise is concerned, little information is available other than Governments of the administration, and in very few instances can private enterprise give firm indications of development projects so long in advance.

Because of world difficulties and the consequent restriction on the raising of loan money, the administration has used all its resources in providing capital assets to meet the present transport requirements, and it is only to cope with present demands. There is no margin to meet future demands arising from territorial development.

### More Capital Needed

The present economic position of the sterling area has made the raising of loans still more difficult. Yet the transport administration requires immediate access to more capital if development is not to be stifled. The alternative is to slow down territorial development to the capacity of the transport system. It is essential that this issue should be faced. Finance of itself does not solve the question; there must be means of translating finance into goods and services required.

**Literature Bureau.**—During 1951 the Bureau published 191,436 volumes of 34 titles. Sales increased from 88,000 for 1949-50 to 143,000 volumes for 1951.

**Telephone Services.**—The year established a record for the installation of telephones. Subscribers increased by 2,100 to 12,150 and the number of telephones in service by 4,200 to 24,100.

**Veterinary Research.**—The mobile tuberculosis survey of the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, begun in 1949, closed at the end of 1951. A total of 40,200 head of cattle were tested by the single comparative intradermal test. The percentages infected in each of the five districts were: Iringa 9%, Mbeya 15%, Njombe 11%, Rungwe 2%, and Chunya 5%.

**Lake Fisheries.**—Fresh fish exported from Kisumu and sold in the local shops increased from 1,974,637 to 2,194,699, representing 1,000 tons and valued at 160,000. All these fish were caught in the Nairondo Gulf, dried fish sold in Kisumu not included. It is more than probable that over 2,000 tons of fish are taken from the Nairondo Gulf annually.

**Leprosy Specialist.**—Nearly 500,000 people were examined for evidence of leprosy, and from these samples the prevalence rates were for Uganda 17.8 per 1,000, Kenya 10.2, Tanganyika 18.1, Northern Rhodesia 27.6, Nyasaland 14,anzibar 3.9, and Pemba 5.5 per 1,000. As far as East Africa, it is a concern, the estimated total of leprosy cases existing was 216,000, and of these 7,000 were under care in the territorial leprosia.

While there is no evidence of any specific connexion between staple diet and the sustaining of leprosy infection, all the evidence forthcoming in 1951 pointed to a definite, general influence on the progress of leprosy once sustained. A good basic diet previously obtained modifies the progress of the disease, affords better and quicker results with new drugs, and provides for better tolerance.

An experiment at a Tanganyika leprosia hospital showed that leprosy patients given extra first-class protein in their diet took sulphone drugs with the minimum of disturbance and the maximum benefit, while those on the ordinary diet provided many examples of disturbance and a lesser therapeutic effect.

### Prices of Primary Products

**General.**—During 1951 the prices of East African primary products either rose, notably those consumed locally, or maintained their level. It was a year of exceptionally heavy rains in some parts too heavy, and in general a year of bumper crops. Shortages of consumer goods proved less than expected. Difficulties in the procurement of capital goods were even greater than expected and were aggravated by shipping delays and congestion at the ports.

While the pace of development did not slacken, neither did it quicken, and it could have done had capital goods been more readily obtainable. The forward planning of Government development was further complicated, and gravely so, by uncertainty as to whether the capital goods were to become available. East Africa would be enabled to seek the loan money which to pay for them.

In the domestic sphere the most notable feature of the continued and accelerated rise of the cost of living, which was measured as follows: (a) European and Asian cost-of-living index for Nairobi increased by 11% for Dar es Salaam by 14%; (b) European and Asian retail price index for Kampala by 13%; African retail price index for Mombasa by 25%. As these figures suggest, the lowest wage group had to be singled out for special treatment in respect of wage increases or cost-of-living allowances.

**Tourist Travel.**—The number of visitors to East Africa increased from 27,000 in 1950 to 33,000. Whereas in 1950 it was expected that the deterioration in the international situation would result in a reduction in the number of dollar visitors, it was trebled.

**Stores Disposal Organization.**—The size and scope of this organization had to be substantially expanded in order to deal with the surpluses arising from the military supply bases in Mackinnon Road and Nairobi in Kenya and from the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika. For the latter purpose a Tanganyika subsidiary, with a separate advisory board, meetings in Dar es Salaam, was established in the second half of 1951. Sales during the year were 1,000 tons of military stores and £14m. in respect of military assets.

E. A. & R.

## Are Your Folk At Home In Touch With Your Life?

PROBABLY not for your letters cannot fully describe the circumstances in which you live. That can be done only by a reliable newspaper which they will find readable.

Some readers in Africa—but not nearly enough—subscribe for copies of *East Africa and Rhodesia* to be sent to their parents in Great Britain or elsewhere, to their children undergoing education or training, or to friends. The gift is always much appreciated.

Never was there more to tell about developments in East and Central Africa; and the only paper covering that great area week by week is *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Would you care to subscribe for one or more copies for other people? The cost would be only 50s. a year in each case—a trivial price to pay for the pleasure.

*East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

E. A. & R.

# Mau Mau Murders at Christmas Progress of Kikuyu Resistance

**MAU MAU ACTIVITIES** in Kenya have been renewed and extended. On Monday five Africans were strangled in a hut in the Nyeri district. Four of the bodies being found decapitated. Two of the men are thought to have given information about Mau Mau.

An African teacher at a Roman Catholic mission school was ambushed and killed on the previous day while on his way to join a home guard. His disembowelled body was found near his home.

Eleven Kikuyu, including three women, were murdered by Mau Mau adherents in gangs of from 10 to 20 on Christmas Day in the Nyeri and Fort Hall districts, and unsuccessful attempts were made on the lives of three men, a woman, and three children. The victims were members of the Church of Scotland, which has been prominent in counter-measures against the terrorists.

One African was killed when resisting arrest by the police, and in clashes with police and natives acting in self-defence, a further 10 or 12 Africans were injured.

Further Christmas casualties included a Kikuyu bus driver and two policemen who were ambushed in the Fort Hall area; a headman who was with them got away after firing a shot-gain. A Kikuyu man was killed near Njoro was burned.

Eleven Kikuyu have been sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. B. Sawyer in the Kinangop area last October.

Nine Africans were arrested while holding a Mau Mau meeting on a European farm in the Laikipia district, of which information was given by a Kikuyu employee.

## Resistance Groups

The Chief Native Commissioner in a broadcast said that Kikuyu "to join home guards."

During the Governor's recent safari in the Kikuyu districts one of the places which he visited was guarded by one of the local resistance groups who are known in the Kikuyu languages as *njama or dhinda*. The Roman Catholic missions were the first to organize home guards, and Chief Njiri, of Fort Hall, with the encouragement of the Administration, was the first chief to start his own home guard, from these beginnings the idea spread to other districts.

The pattern of the organization varies from district to district. Members are not registered, and the exact strength can therefore not be given at any time; it is considered important that the movement, which springs from the people themselves, should not become too regimented.

An approximate estimate of the numbers is 5,000, made up of some 2,000 in the Nyeri district, where there are at least 10 groups, over 1,000 in the Meru district, where 10 chiefs each have from 50 to 100 members, over 100 in three divisions of the Embu district, the strongest being in Nda, and the balance in the Fort Hall and Kiambu districts. The strongest group is in the Chura division, Mr. E. W. Mathu having the responsibility for recruiting considerable numbers. The groups vary from about 10 to 50 men, who occasionally link up with others for a particular assignment. For example, 350 gave voluntary assistance to the police and militia in the general operation in the Gira Valley, which resulted in the capture of 12 Mau Mau.

Members are vetted by the chiefs or by committees of other chiefs. Some of the most valuable recruits are those who have been asked to take a Mau Mau oath but have refused to do so. A few leaders have first-class knowledge of the use of spears and bows and arrows. Membership is entirely voluntary and unpaid.

As well as guarding the chiefs, the members carry out night patrols to see that curfew regulations are not broken and that suspects are at home. Searches are questioned, road blocks organized, and information collected. The first and foremost duty, however, by night or day, is to see that the "tree is clean," that meetings are not held in it, and that incidents do not occur.

This is a spontaneous African movement, and, though fostered and encouraged by the Administration, is not forced, since a few enthusiastic patriots might meet real trouble if

they tried to start a group before they had collected sufficient strength to deal effectively with expected reprisals.

In some of the settled areas, notably Laikipia and South Kinangop, home guard units are being formed on the farms by the managers. A number of Kikuyu have come forward, claiming that they have never had dealings with Mau Mau, and wish to be enrolled as special constables.

The Nairobi correspondent of the *Sunday Times* has cabled: "The authorities are worried lest these new and angry resistance groups should wreak vengeance against anybody known to be active or even passive supporters of Mau Mau, thus creating vendettas, pitting clan against clan and family against family, with the result that the issue would face the Government with an aspect that would be without solution."

# Mr. Pritt Charged with Contempt O.G.'s Comment on Kapenguria Trial

**MR. DE W. PRITT**, leading defence counsel for Jomo Kenyatta, appeared before the Supreme Court in Nairobi on Monday on a charge of alleged contempt of court.

Chief Justice Sir Frederick Hearnle presided, with Mr. Justice Bourne and Mr. Justice De Lestang. With Mr. Pritt appeared his assistant counsel in the Mau Mau trials, Diwan Channan Lall, Mr. H. O. Davies, Mr. A. Kapua, and two Nairobi advocates, Channan Singh and J. N. Nazaretti. Mr. John Hyatt, Attorney General in Kenya, Mr. E. N. Griffiths Jones, Solicitor General, and Mr. R. C. Mills-Owley, Kenya's legal draftsman, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Pritt said that the question of principle was that while a criminal charge was pending there should be no interference with the course of justice by publication in the press or press to public feeling. A defendant who believed that justice was being denied him could appeal to a higher court but it was the duty of the court to interfere with the freedom of the press. An appeal against the accused was denied the accused, standardized contempt.

The question was not whether criticism of the proceedings was justified or not but whether it was intended to exert influence and prejudice. Mr. Pritt had used "the great engine of the Press" to draw doubt as to whether the accused was being properly tried.

Mr. Pritt considered a qualified withdrawal enough. He had not been asked whether he alleged that his clients were being denied justice. If the answer was "yes," then he was guilty of contempt; if his answer was "no," he should be asked to withdraw syllable by syllable the words "it amounts to a denial of justice."

Mr. Pritt pointed to consider was whether Mr. Hyatt in taking proceedings against him was guilty of a breach of privilege of the Imperial Parliament. His (Mr. Pritt) cable to the British M.P.s could not have produced the administration of justice, for the magistrate was sitting without assessors.

When the Kapenguria case at Kapenguria ends, the defence would submit that Mr. Thacker had no jurisdiction to try the case. If that proved to be the case, the Supreme Court could hardly take cognizance of the alleged offence of criticizing Mr. Thacker. If he (Mr. Pritt) were found guilty, every newspaper which had reported the cable must also be guilty of contempt. He had received a cable urgently from four M.P.s, and it was his moral duty to assist them in their duty.

His words could not reasonably be construed to mean, as had not been intended to mean, that the magistrate was a party to a denial of justice, nor were they intended to excite prejudice against the administration of justice or the court. If such meanings had been construed, they had been unreservedly withdrawn by the members Mr. Thacker recognized their existence. The Kapenguria defence had suffered from the conduct of the Kenya Government, particularly in the refusal of counsel. He was accused of appealing to the public, who were held in public so that the public could form its own view whether justice was properly administered.

Advocates might be deterred from accepting briefs if the risk of imprisonment was added to their normal labours. The reality of that danger has been overwhelmingly illustrated in the United States. I hope we shall never get as far as that in Kenya.

Mr. Pritt spoke for three hours without interruption. The Supreme Court announced yesterday that it convicted Mr. Pritt not guilty of contempt. He was awarded costs.—Ed.]

## Federation Conference in London

### Full List of Delegates and Observers

THE LONDON CONFERENCE ON Central African federation opens to-day.

The following delegates are attending —

**COLONIAL OFFICE:** Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State; Sir Thomas Lloyd, Permanent Under-Secretary of State; Mr. W. Gorell Barnes, head of the African Department, and Mr. E. Mattham, head of the Central African Department.  
**COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE:** Lord Swinton, Secretary of State; Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary of State; Sir Percival Litching, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. G. H. Baxter, Assistant Under-Secretary of State.  
**LEGAL ADVISERS:** Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, Mr. J. C. McPetric, and Mr. J. L. Jobling.  
**ADVISER ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:** Professor J. H. C. G. Smith.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA:** Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister; Mr. E. C. M. Waterhead, Minister of Finance; Mr. J. M. Cardicott, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. J. M. Greenwood, Minister of Internal Affairs and Justice; Mr. A. H. Statham, Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. V. L. Robinson, Attorney-General; Mr. T. G. Coombe, Secretary for External Affairs; Mr. A. D. Evans, Secretary for Internal Affairs; Mr. W. F. Nicholas, Prime Minister's private secretary; Mr. L. J. W. Kener, M.P., Independent Labour representative; Mr. R. O. Sackell, M.P., leader of the Opposition; Mr. George Munro, M.P., Rhodesia Party; and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P., Rhodesia Labour Party.  
**SOUTHERN RHODESIA:** Sir George Rennie, Governor; Mr. L. C. Unsworth, Attorney-General; Mr. R. M. Taylor, Financial Secretary; Mr. R. P. Bush, Secretary for African Affairs; Mr. Roy Welesky, leader of non-official members of Legislative Council; Mr. O. B. Beckwith, M.C., Member for Agriculture; Colonel E. M. Wilson, M.C., Member for Health and Local Government; and Mr. J. S. Moutat, M.L.C., representing Native interests. Mr. P. F. Barrett, Assistant Chief Establishment Officer, and Mr. G. F. M. van Regen, M.L.C., a non-official, will act as advisers.

#### African Delegates

The two African M.L.C.s of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. D. L. Yamba and Mr. A. Sokoto, declined an invitation to be members of a delegation.  
**NYASALAND:** Mr. Geoffrey Colby, Governor; Mr. M. P.

Barrow, M.L.C.; Mr. John Marshall, president, Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce; Mr. V. Fox-Strangways, Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. E. V. Simmonds, Financial Secretary; Mr. A. C. Taylor-Edwards, Deputy Chief Secretary; and Mr. C. Buequet, a non-official.  
**CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL:** Mr. H. M. Parry.

The African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland declined to send delegates.

Delegations of Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are to arrive in England shortly to petition the Queen against federation and put their objections before the British public. Paramount Chief Mpezeni, from the Fort Jameson district, has already arrived. Among other delegates from Northern Rhodesia will be Mrs. H. Nkumbula, president of the African Congress. Nyasaland is expected to send a party of nine, including six chiefs.

#### Nyasaland Representation

THE PROVISION for the representation in the Legislative Council of the European Community in Nyasaland has been under discussion for some months. The Chamber of Commerce has now suggested that the Convention of Associations should make nominations for two seats; that the Nyasaland Northern Province Association, the Nyasaland Council of Women, and the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce should be granted the right of one nomination each; and that when a Nyasaland European Association is formed, as is intended, it should likewise have the right of nomination for one seat. It was similarly suggested that the Convention, the Northern Province Association, the Council of Women, and the Chamber of Commerce should each make one nomination for a seat on the Federal Parliament when formed.

—Lady Colby



# The New BIG BEDFORD

- for ● Larger Loads
- Longer Life
- Lower Costs

Developed on the Tough Track  
 Driven over 1500,000 miles on the road  
 Tested in the tropics

Big in body space and big-hearted too, the Big Bedford will take a 10ft. body and has 10 brake horse-power packed away to deal with efficiently with gross loadings up to 22,000 lb.; or 31,600 lb. with semi-trailer combinations. Yet, with truck body, it weighs less than 2,000 lbs. unladen. The Big Bedford has a first class specification and brand if it lies a unique four-year test development programme.

FOUR YEARS OF USE! Hundreds of concrete blocks stand proud on the Vauxhall Rough Track. Each circuit of the track produces a hammering effect of such severity that one Routland Rough Track miles are equivalent to one hundred thousand miles on normal roads. Tough testing tracks.

There is a Bedford for every load  
 from 1 ton up to 10 tons.

**BRUCE LIMITED**  
 P.O. Box 951 NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

# PERSONALIA

MRS. SYDNEY TRANTER has returned to London from her visit to Tanganyika Territory and Kenya.

SIR FRANK ENGLEDDOW, Professor of Agriculture at Cambridge University, is revisiting East Africa.

MR. F. S. JOHNSON will broadcast on the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on Sunday afternoon.

SIGNOR BRUNO VALATI left Rome last week with an Italian expedition to study under-water flora and fauna in the Red Sea.

SIR THOMAS and Lady SNOW, who are on their way to Kenya by sea, expect to be back in London at the end of February.

SIR HERBERT H. MERRETT, chairman of Power Dyno, Ltd., has joined the board of Eagle Star Insurance Co., Ltd.

MR. J. R. MAXWELL, last year's Mayor of Nairobi, has resigned from the City Council. He is to reside on his farm near Mlale.

MRS. F. HITCHCOCK has returned to London from a brief visit to the United States. He will shortly fly back to Tanganyika Territory.

THE REV. W. J. WATSON, chaplain in the Western Aberdonian district of Kenya, has accepted the living of Bloxwich, Walsall, in the diocese of Lichfield.

MR. E. N. O. has been elected president of the Uganda Association in Great Britain, of which the hon. secretary is MR. S. KULLBY, and the treasurer MR. E. MUKASA.

Recent Blues visitors to the Sudan have included MESSRS. M. H. FRAUM, of the Danish *Adhans Stiftelse*, G. PUGLISI, of the National Press Association, and W. VEYSEY, of the *Chicago Tribune*.



PROFESSOR J. C. B. SMITH, of the Department of Ichthyology of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, has spent a month in Zanzibar on a private survey of local fish.

MR. A. B. PANT, Commissioner of East Africa for the Government of India, has returned to Nairobi from attending the General Assembly of the United Nations as a member of his country's delegation.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is among the Commonwealth leaders who have contributed to the appeal for £4m. by the Historic Churches Preservation Trust.

MR. JOHN GREUTHER, author of a well-known series of books which began with his sensational success "Inside Europe," is to spend several months in Africa with a view to writing "Inside Africa."

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association, has joined the board of the Festival Gardens in London for one year. He has travelled widely in East and Central Africa.

MR. A. KOTZENBERG, lately Senior Trade Commissioner for South Africa in London, who is on his way back to the Union to transfer to another post, was for three years Trade Commissioner in East Africa, with headquarters in Nairobi.

MR. H. V. SMITH, managing director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has resigned from the boards of several South African companies on taking up residence in this country. He retains his seat on the board of the Anglo American Corporation.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, the American Negro who for his work as mediator in post-war Palestine won the Nobel peace prize, is to be a member of the United Nations Commission which is to study South Africa's racial policies. Others are DR. TORRES BODET, former head of the F.S.C.A. in Chile.

SIR ANDREW and Lady COHEN are to visit the Belgian Congo from January 4 to 13 as guests of the Governor-General. They will attend functions in connexion with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Comité National du Kivu, and then visit Elizabethville, Luluabourg, and Leopoldville.

MR. R. DE Z. HALL, since 1950 Member for Local Government in Tanganyika, has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone in succession to SIR GEORGE BERESFORD. Educated at Williston School, Liverpool University, and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, he joined the Tanganyika Administration in 1926.

A committee has been established in Tanganyika under the chairmanship of the Solicitor-General to consider amendments to the Rent Restriction Ordinance of 1951. Other members are the district commissioner in Dar es Salaam, MRS. G. K. WHITLAMSMITH, and MESSRS. D. M. ANJARIA, N. E. C. P. BIRON, M. A. KHIMB, E. C. PHILLIPS, P. H. MILLER, V. M. NATERALI, and T. W. TYRRELL.

MR. ANSIEUR BALDWIN, M.P., and MR. F. BENNETT, M.P., have been elected, respectively, chairman and secretary of the East and Central African Committee of the Commonwealth Central Affairs Committee of Conservative Members of Parliament. MR. NALL MACPHERSON, M.P., and MR. G. BLISSFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., are respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Sub-Committee on Commonwealth Development.

## SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 30, undergraduate, married, seeks post in East Africa, view to permanent settlement. Four years' automobile and road transport experience in India, five years' commercial U.K. Knowledge of Native labour and conditions gained in India. Anything considered.—Box No. 390, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

**Rhodesia Railways General Manager  
Mr. H. R. Everard Appointed**

MR. H. B. EVERARD, B.S.O., T.D., (B.A. GANESAB), M.A. INST. CE., who is to succeed SIR ARTHUR GRIFFIN as general manager of Rhodesia Railways on January 16, has been Chief Officer Engineering of British Railways since 1949. Last year he was re-elected president of the Permanent Way Institution.

Aged 55, he was educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge, his university entrance being delayed by war service in France and the Near East. Having taken an engineering degree, he joined the old Midland Railway, and 11 years later, in 1931, was appointed chief assistant to the district engineer Derby (South), a large Midlands region.

In 1944, during his absence in the Forces, he was promoted to the L.M.S. Railway headquarters in London, and resuming duty there in September, 1945, he became responsible for renewal and maintenance of all L.M.S. permanent way.

Sir Arthur Griffin becomes chairman of Rhodesia Railways, and Sir Clarence Bird will go on leave pending completion of his contract.

**Retirement of Mr. R. J. Hillard**

MR. R. J. HILLARD, since 1949 general manager of the Sudan Railways, who will shortly retire after 27 years' service in the Sudan, was a scholar of St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was a Rugby blue in 1923-24; he was capped for England against New Zealand in the following year. After four years in Kordofan, he was transferred to the Civil Secretary's office, where he attracted the attention of Sir Harold MacMichael. Following four years in the Blue Nile Province and six as district commissioner in Omdurman, he became Assistant Controller General of War Supply, and in 1946 was appointed to the Department of Economics and Trade. A member of the Governor-General's Council, he was appointed to the Executive Council in 1948.

**Obituary**

LIEUT. COLONEL RALPH EVELYN DRAKE BROCKMAN, B.S.O., who has died in Worthing at the age of 77, joined the Uganda Medical Service in 1900 and transferred to the Somaliland Protectorate four years later. He served in the South African War, the Nandi-Sukuma expedition of 1909-11, with the forces in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1909 and in 1909-10, and in the First World War from 1914 to 1918, for the last three years in France. From 1919 he was in the Ministry of Pensions for 10 years, and medical referee at the Home Office from 1929 to 1948. At the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924-26 he was commissioner for Somaliland, and he was the author of a work on the mammals of that Protectorate.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLOSE, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.S., who has died in Winchester at the age of 87, was a former Director General of the Ordnance Survey and a past president of the Royal Geographical Society. He was British Commissioner on the Nyasaland-German East African Boundary Commission of 1927, and British delegate to the conference in Brussels of 1910 which considered frontier questions between Uganda, the Belgian Congo and German East Africa.

DR. MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN, who went to Uganda in 1937 as surgeon to the Hill Hill Mission hospital at Nsambya, and later began private practice, has died suddenly in Kampala.

MRS. ELEANOR WALKER, widow of the late Archdeacon Robert Henry Walker of Uganda, has died after an accident in this country.

**Two Statements from Sir E. Baring  
Co-Ordinator of Emergency Measures**

SIR EVELYN BARING, Governor of Kenya, issued two statements on his return to Nairobi last week from his brief visit to London.

The first read:—

"Since my return from the United Kingdom I have had discussions with my Government, and we have felt that a statement on certain aspects of the situation in Kenya should be made. This has been published today. This statement deals with certain decisions of the Government, and in the last paragraph mentions the Government's determination to continue with its existing policy of raising the standard of life of all Africans.

"Whilst I was in London I had the opportunity to discuss not only the emergency but also this policy of the Kenya Government, and among other subjects went into the possibility of the Government of Kenya raising additional funds in order to relend to local authorities, employers, and individuals for expenditure on African housing and ancillary services, and particularly on scheme providing for tenant purchase."

The longer statement said:—

"In order better to co-ordinate the activities of all Government officers in the field, Colonel Rimbault, now Chief of Staff to General Sir Alexander Cameron, has been appointed Personal Staff Officer to the Governor for the period of the emergency. This appointment will in no way alter the ordinary process of Government.

**Colonel Rimbault's Duties**

Colonel Rimbault will be required to ensure that duties are properly and specifically defined, and that the use of forces of law and order so that these may be employed in the most effective manner possible.

"In the interests of the maintenance of law a regulation has already been made requiring every Kikuyu to carry his registration certificate on his person.

"In order to improve the security for employers of labour, and in order that they may have the best possible means of distinguishing between the many peaceable Kikuyu in Kenya and those who have been concerned in the campaign of violence, this will now be supplemented by a new regulation requiring every Kikuyu seeking employment to possess a record of service, and will be required to produce on first employment and on change of employment. This will be in a form similar to the existing voluntary record of service introduced on the recommendation of the Glancy Commission, but without a wages column.

"This new regulation will apply to Kikuyu and to Kikuyu only, and it is hoped that the provisions will not be permanent, but there is little doubt that these provisions will have to remain in force after the expiry of the emergency, probably for a period of a year. A Bill will be introduced for this purpose.

"The cost of the emergency will lay a heavy burden on the taxpayers of all races in Kenya. The cause of this has been the campaign of violence which has spread amongst the Kikuyu people. It is evident that any special contribution made by the Kikuyu people cannot but fall short of the full cost of the emergency. But the Government of Kenya feel that some contribution should be made by the Kikuyu.

"A Bill will consequently be introduced providing for payment by Kikuyu taxpayers in scheduled areas of a tax of 20s. per annum over and above existing tax requirements for a period of two years. The proceeds of this will be used primarily for compensation for losses caused by the emergency.

"Full powers will be given to district commissioners to exempt those who have co-operated with the forces of law before the date of this announcement. District commissioners will also be entitled to give exemptions on the grounds of poverty.

"The Government has carefully considered the recent history of schools under the control of the Kenya Independent Schools Association and the Karima Society, which have been proscribed, and has no doubt that much of the crime and disorder in the troubled areas of Kenya has been due to the teaching given in these schools.

"The Government has accordingly decided that in the fore-

seable future. It cannot allow the opening of other independent schools in areas inhabited by Kikuyu. New schools in these areas must be under either district education boards or mission management.

A special exception has, however, been made in the case of a small number of grant-aided but independently managed schools which consistently and bravely resisted all attempts by persuasion and by force to compel them to cooperate with violent movements.

It has for a long time been the accepted policy of the Government of Kenya to raise the standard of living of Africans. It is the Government's intention to continue with the impementation of this policy in spite of present disorders.

## Partnership on Unequal Terms Lord Lytton on Leadership in Africa

LORD LYTTON, who before he attained the peerage spent four years in Kenya attached to the K.A.R., has written in the *Sunday Times*:

"Thirty years ago, as a very young officer, I spent four years in Kenya, two of them alone with Natives, 10,000 of them in a district of some 10,000 square miles. A yearning for African well-being grips me yet.

"To me these African lands are lands of partnership between black and white. It is no longer possible to imagine the welfare of the black without the help of the white. Were the white to leave Kenya, for example, the Masai would exterminate the Kikuyu, the Turkana would eliminate the Suk, and so on. Fear, famine and disease would return to wasted lands. Whatever the future pattern, no one can pretend that an all-black pattern is desirable or possible.

Yet the inhabitants of Britain can only with difficulty be brought to the notion of a partnership on unequal terms—a permanent partnership from which both will benefit. The case for a permanent partnership is immensely strong, and it must be a partnership on unequal terms if it is not to be a travesty from the start.

The case for federation is a strong one, except in so far as it implies greater strength on the spot and progressive emancipation from the control of Whitehall. Political emancipation from Whitehall is a growing necessity.

"Universal suffrage in England gives responsibility for Africa to voters in England who are quite irresponsible in such matters. Their ignorance of African problems is gross, and they are not in the least interested to become better informed.

"On the economic front experiments in State capitalism have produced a deep-seated schism at home which will for a long time paralyse the confidence of foreign investors in any territory closely subordinated to Whitehall.

"Without adventure and risk Africa cannot prosper, and there are more obstacles to-day in Imperial administration than the mere distance of 6,000 miles between the men on the spot and the officials in Whitehall.

"Whitehallism will become unbearable in Africa unless the men who have thrown their lives and fortunes into Africa are trusted to exercise greater responsibility. Mau Mau is a sporadic and transient evil. African immaturity is a lasting feature.

"Partnership under white leadership, is the only possible solution for the parts of Africa, and the manner of doing it is fittingly left to the men on the spot."

## Africa's Debt to Europe

IT IS PATHETIC to see how many there are in Britain who nowadays seem ashamed of the Colonial record of their country. Far from having to be apologetic, the white man has every reason to be proud of what he has done for the black races of Africa. Mistakes there were, of course, and less admirable chapters in that history, but by and large the black races are deeply indebted to the Colonial Powers and the Europeans who settled in that continent. What is there worth having that the black races have and that they did not receive at the hands of the white man? Dr Geyer, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

## African District Councils in Kenya

MR. MICHAEL BLUMBERG, leader of the European elected members in the Kenya Legislative Council, addressing African district councils in Elgeyo and Baringo, stressed the importance of co-operation with Government in more intensive farming in the Native reserves, and the dangers of societies like Mau Mau.

Mr. E. Chelagat of the Elgeyo and Marakwet council assured the meeting that the Elgeyo would never blacken their good name of being loyal to Government by becoming members of illegal law-destroying societies such as Mau Mau.

Mr. J. M. Kameno, M.L.C., of Baringo, said that people should not depend so much upon Government for the education of their children, but build and maintain their own schools.

The Fort Hall council unanimously requested the district commissioner to approve the nomination of a woman councillor next year.

Beer sales in the Nanyuki African township canteen have fallen from an average of 26 gallons to 13 gallons per day because of a typed Mau Mau notice found in the Native market place forbidding Africans to drink beer in the canteen.

A simple form of secret ballot has been recommended by the African district council for the Coast in place of traditional methods.

A special rate of 1s. per head has been imposed upon the taxpaying population of Kenguria to provide food for children boarding at primary schools.

The live-stock officer is training six pairs of carrier pigeons to take messages to the boma from officers on safari and from public posts.

Not one pass in the common entrance examination has been obtained by a pupil of the Rumuruti township school for the past three years, during which it has been managed by the Kenya Independent Schools Association. A new committee has been formed consisting of two members of the association and two nominees of the district commissioner, who will appoint and pay the teachers.

## Speeches Not Worth 7s. 6d.

In Central Nyanza members of the African district council have been urged to curtail their speeches. Pointing out that the cost of debates is about 1s. 6d. per minute, the president suggested that few five-minute speeches were worth 7s. 6d.

By 29 votes to one the district council rate in the Kericho district has been raised from 9s. to 13s. The dissident wished the rate to be 15s.

An African of the Usamba tribe has been arrested in the Kajjado district for shooting poisoned arrows at a district officer when he went to arrest for cattle stealing.

The Embu African district council has agreed to contribute £10 a year to the Salvation Army School for the Blind.

A fine of £1 is to be imposed on any member of the Meru African district council who absents himself from a meeting without prior notification or valid excuse.

A mobile dispensary, towards which the council subscribed £1,400, is now in use. A charge of 25 cents of a shilling per visit will be made in all clinics in the district from the beginning of next year.

## Bechuanaland Ranching Survey

IMPRESSIONS ranching possibilities exist in the western Kalahari region of Bechuanaland, said Colonel Laurens Van der Post, before sailing from Cape Town for London. Mr. Arthur Gaitskill, Tshekedi Khama, Chief Bathoen of the Bamangwesi, and ranching experts from Kenya and Arizona have been his associates in inspecting suitable areas on behalf of the British Government. Colonel Van der Post added that South Africans were successfully ranching Kalahari along the Molope River, and that game was abundant and, despite a severe drought, he considered the partnership in the survey party an excellent augury for black-white co-operation in Africa, and that the British Government's determination to develop the Protectorates effectively answered the once-justified complaints of South Africa that these territories would be developed only after their incorporation in the Union.



## Draft Estimates for Kenya Expenditure Increased by £1m.

KENYA'S DRAFT ESTIMATES for 1953 provide for revenue of £10,914,078 and expenditure of £18,582,592, compared with revised estimates for 1952 of £18,872,878 and £17,570,000 respectively.

The main items in revenue are customs and excise £7,810,000 (£7,450,000), licences, duties and taxes £7,067,200 (£5,816,630), and reimbursements £965,081 (£702,646), while expenditure included £2,441,594 (£1,882,758) for education, £1,359,690 (£1,008,481) for police, £1,244,549 (£1,058,794) for medical, £1,080,485 (£1,064,065) for public works recurrent, £943,359 (£743,803) for administration, £844,609 (£624,794) for public debt, £734,480 (£694,370) for military, £651,250 (£1,064,065) for the Public Works Department, £631,591 (£554,071) for the East Africa High Commission Services, £610,318 (£579,295) for local government contributions, £549,919 (£410,875) for the Agricultural Department, £524,680 (£420,336) for prisons, and £429,377 (£361,935) for the Veterinary Department.

### Main Receipts

The main receipts estimated from import duties are £860,000 (£856,000) from spirits, £800,000 (£827,000) from tobacco, £695,000 (£680,000) from products for heating, lighting and power, £535,000 (£450,000) from cotton yarns and manufactures, £490,000 (£489,000), from other textile manufactures, £440,000 (£400,000) from base metals and manufactures, £239,000 (£200,000) from vehicles, £260,000 (£136,000) from food and drink other than wine, beer, and spirits, £220,000 (£180,000) from chemicals and allied products, and £200,000 (£178,000) from articles of clothing of all materials.

Excise duties consist of £95,000 (£900,000) from tobacco, £600,000 (£515,000) from beer, and £55,000 (£70,000) from sugar. The consumption tax on sugar is estimated to produce £50,000 (£50,000), and export taxes on cotton £100,000 (£130,000), on sisal £100,000 (£320,000), on wattle bark £80,000 (£80,000), and on hides and skins £30,000 (£70,000).

Income tax is expected to yield £4,200,000 (£3,400,000).

African poll tax £860,000 (£842,400), traffic licences £40,500 (£260,000), petrol tax £410,000 (£410,000), stamp duties £75,000 (£75,000), and personal tax £20,000 (£10,000).

Boarding and tuition fees in European schools are estimated to yield £308,000 (£230,000), in Asian schools £126,000 (£85,000), in African schools £15,000 (nil), and in Arab schools £2,000 (nil).

Annual Government earnings are £201,155 for water supplies, £156,000 for the soil conservation service, and £100,000 (£80,000) for the Gazette, printing and stationery services.

## Tanganyika Will Not Follow Kenya Government's Reply to Civil Service

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA has issued the following statement:

The Government of Kenya has decided to raise the emergency allowance paid to its officials to 30% (with a maximum of £300 p.a.) with effect from August 1, 1952. After very careful consideration the Tanganyika Government has decided that it would not be justified in making a similar increase to its own civil servants.

The reason for this decision is that although certain prices (notably dairy products, rice, and household goods) have risen in Tanganyika since April, there is evidence that costs and prices in general are levelling out. The fall in sisal and copra prices has weakened the inflationary pressure from which this Territory has been suffering for some years; and textile prices and ocean freights are definitely down.

In these circumstances the Government considers that everything possible should be done now to further the deflationary tendency, and that to increase the emergency allowances payable to civil servants would do just the opposite: it would merely give a fillip to inflation just at the moment when it shows signs of being on the wane.

An increase in Civil Service pay would lead to an all-round increase in wages and retail and market prices (as has happened on every similar occasion in the past), so that Government servants would be no better off, and many other sections of the community worse off.

Government recognizes the general trend of costs and prices may be such that it will reconsider its decision.



# HILLMAN MINX

SAEON SPORTIBLE COUPE · ESTATE CAR

A Product of the Rootes Group

You get so much more  
out of the Minx!  
...and you get  
so much more into it!

Kenya Distributors

## DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LTD.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE VICTORIA ST. NAIROBI  
P.O. BOX 3020 PHONE 2335



# Egypt's Ultimatum to Great Britain General Neguib Will Not Amend Sudan Plan

GENERAL NEGUIB, Prime Minister of Egypt, used unusually direct language just before Christmas when making a statement in the following terms to the Cairo newspaper *Al-Zaman*:

"I should like the whole world to know that the Egyptian Government will not abandon and will not change any provisions in the Egyptian-Sudanese convention to which Egyptians and Sudanese political parties have rallied unanimously and which political and religious chiefs of the Sudan have blessed.

"I have explained to the British and American Ambassadors that the convention concluded between the Government of Egypt and the Sudanese parties is the minimum which they can accept as a solution of the Sudanese problem, and that the duty of the United Kingdom is to accept that convention as it stands, without rejecting or modifying any of its clauses.

"I have also explained to the British Ambassador that acceptance of the clauses of the convention by Great Britain signifies the realization of independence for the Sudan. That is what I aimed at in signing this convention with the Sudanese parties. If the Sudan achieves its independence, Egypt will win brothers and supporters in the south valley."

### Claims on Sudanese

General Neguib's statement continued:—

"A refusal by Great Britain to endorse the Note containing the Egyptian-Sudanese agreement would mean that the Sudan would revert to the situation in which it found itself before the signature of the convention. The Sudanese in that event will be aware of the good intentions of Egypt and the bad intentions of Great Britain in regard to the future of their country, despite Britain's pretence in the past that she would give autonomy to the Sudan but for obstacles put in the way by Egypt.

want to know that by signing the convention with the Sudanese parties Egypt has won them for her cause, whether the convention is accepted or rejected by Great Britain.

The *Times* correspondent in Egypt stated that the purpose of the statement was presumably to justify General Neguib's policy for the Sudan to the Egyptians because the long delay in reaching agreement had exposed him to criticism.

The correspondent added, surprisingly, that only one person stood in the way of an agreement which would restore Egypt to a position of influence in the affairs of the Sudan—namely, how to handle the question of special assurances for the southern provinces.

Disagreement, he telegraphed, exists more between the Sudanese than between Egypt and Britain, and 10 days ago General Neguib invited the political parties of the Sudan to send delegates to Cairo for another conference. The Sudanese prefer to receive representatives of General Neguib, and Sheikh Ahmed el-Bakhoury, Minister of Wakfs, and Major Salah Salem, a member of the military junta concerned with Sudan affairs, left for Khartoum on Sunday. It is presumed that the General will await Major Salem's report before concluding negotiations with the British Ambassador.

### Canal Zone Evacuation Demand

On Sunday General Neguib told the *Egyptian Gazette* that Great Britain could secure Egypt's friendship by accepting the Egypt-Sudan agreement and evacuating the Suez Canal Zone.

Elsewhere in the newspaper it was suggested that the general expected the negotiations with Great Britain in regard to the Sudan to be concluded within a fortnight, and that reports from his emissaries in Khartoum had convinced him that it was neither desirable nor necessary to give the Governor-General of the Sudan special responsibility for the backward southern provinces.

Opposition of the Southern Sudanese to the Egyptian proposals has increased in the last few days. Indeed, a group of Northern Sudanese politicians who were to have flown south on Saturday postponed their departure at the last moment on account of the unfriendly reception given to Khartoum journalists now in the southern areas.

Mr. R. A. Butler, British Embassy in Cairo, flew to Khartoum for discussions with the Sudan Government. On the following day Major Salah Salem and the Egyptian Minister of Religious Foundations left that town by air for the southern provinces.

The Socialist Republican Party is the political organization in the Northern Sudan which most strongly supports the southerners in their refusal to accept removal of the special powers over the south which the constitution proposed to leave with the Governor-General. The Umma Party and the National Unionists are willing to have those powers transferred to the Sudanese Parliament.

Almost all Press messages from Cairo express the view that both Great Britain and Egypt are determined that negotiations on this occasion break down on the Sudan issue.

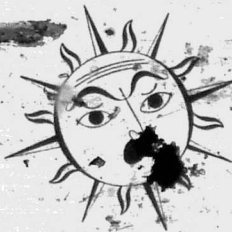
### Passengers for East Africa

Among passengers outward-bound for East Africa in the S.S. KENYA are:—

Mombasa.—Mrs R. Andrews, Mr. L. Beech, the Rev. & Mrs. W. H. A. Bufler, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. F. Clark, Mr. J. B. Davis, Brig. & Mrs. A. H. R. Dodd, Mr. & Mrs. E. C. Doy, Mr. L. R. Duggin, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Garneys, Mr. M. H. Green, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Green, Mr. J. E. B. Hissey, Dr. C. E. W. Hoar, Brig. & Mrs. H. M. Horde, Mr. R. L. Howe, Mr. B. Knox, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. T. Llewellyn, Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Marshall, Mr. & Mrs. E. Massey, Lieut. Colohel and Mrs. A. D. McKechnie, Mr. M. S. Moore, Mr. W. V. Morland, Sir Michael Nethercote, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Oswald, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Parsons, Sir Terence Shore, Mr. H. A. D. Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Stratton, Mr. S. Tayabali, Mr. & Mrs. D. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Turner, Colonel F. W. Watsons, Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. P. W. White, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Wilkie, and Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Winter.

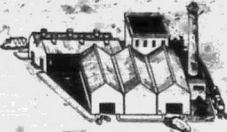
Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Beauclerk, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Brett, the Rev. F. Read, and Mr. & Mrs. N. R. ...

Beira.—Lt. Col. the Hon. George ... Lt. Gen. Sir R. Charles, Lt. Col. B. E. Coke, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. A. Cross, Mr. & Mrs. J. Dadswell, Wing Cmdr. H. E. Day, Mr. & Mrs. H. Fahrah, Capt. & Mrs. T. H. ... Mr. & Mrs. J. ... Greenlee, Mr. & Mrs. W. Hampson, Mr. C. Hargreaves, Major & Mrs. A. G. Peason, Mr. J. B. Sainsbury, Mr. H. ... Smitten, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Stanley, Mr. B. Stelp, Mr. L. Stowell, and Major & Mrs. R. S. Williams.



**'Let me in!'**  
says  
**DAYLIGHT**

Why use expensive substitutes when you can have natural daylight for nothing? Here am I, waiting to offer my services from sunrise to sunset, and what do I find? I am shut out. Not a sky-light in the roof. Nothing but apathy and gloom. Yet in a few hours you could fit corrugated 'Perspex' panels at strategic points, and I could fight up your whole plant for you—entirely without obligation."



fit corrugated  
**'PERSPEX'**  
and give Daylight  
a chance



'Perspex' is the registered trade mark of the acrylic sheet manufactured by I.C.I. Representatives throughout East Africa: AFRICAN EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (EAST AFRICA) LTD., P.O. Box 5480, Nairobi. Distributors: SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO. LTD., ALL BRANCHES (OCP.64)

## Marketing of Crops in Kenya New Companies in S. Rhodesia

A BOARD consisting of Sir William Ibbotson, (chairman) and Messrs. W. A. C. Bouwer, M.L.A., E. D. Hill, J. Mackay, W. Padley, A. J. Don Small, and C. H. Williams, appointed to assume the general direction of maize and produce control in Kenya, has issued its report. A summary of the recommendation reads as follows:—

In the interests of stability, both from the point of view of the consumer and the producer, the controlled marketing of maize must continue. Control should pass to operate under Defence Regulations and be vested in a statutory central board responsible to the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The central board should be responsible for the collection, storage and distribution of the maize crop; for advising the Member for Agriculture of the quantities likely to be available for export and carrying out his directions in this respect; for the maintenance of adequate reserves in good condition; and for ensuring adequate distribution and availability of internal requirements.

The executives of the board should consist of agents to be appointed on contract. In European areas the agents should be the Kenya Farmers' Association, who might also operate in this capacity as far as the Forest Reserves are concerned. We envisage the setting up of a statutory regional board in that area. Where the marketing system is insufficiently advanced to envisage the immediate introduction of statutory boards of this kind, we recommend that the board operate through licensed traders.

We recommend that all storage be vested in the central board (or, alternatively, in a public utility corporation which would lease it to the board), and that the stores be operated by the agents under the directions of, and subject to inspection by, the central board.

### K.F.A. as Agents

"The board will be responsible for operating and maintaining stores and conditioning plants outside the producing areas, and including reserve stores. Here again it should employ agents, which might appropriately be the K.F.A."

"The board should consist of a chairman and four members, who should have no connexion with any of the agents."

"In the interests of incentive and efficiency, consideration would be given to guaranteeing prices for the agent as opposed to the consumer, and the agent should assume responsibility for losses and shortages."

"It should be the object of the board to decontrol milling as soon as possible and to discontinue the practice of equated railage."

"The control and marketing of wheat are now subject to the provisions of the Wheat Industry Ordinance, 1942, and the functions of the central board with regard to it will be confined to the requirements of the Member."

"The arrangements whereby the marketing of oats, barley, and linseed is vested in the K.F.A. should continue."

"A re-examination of all other produce at present under control should be undertaken at once with a view to decontrol where practicable."

"Should Government decide that any item of produce remain under control, the essential and attendant executive function should be the responsibility of the central board acting through its agents."

Mr. C. D. Hill and Mr. A. J. Don Small consider that all produce excise and gaps scheduled under the Increased Production of Crops Ordinance should be freed from control.

### Housing Board Closing Down

THE NATIONAL BUILDING AND HOUSING BOARD of Southern Rhodesia will close down, probably in January, when it has completed the work now in hand. This decision involves disposal of surplus stores and equipment worth about £50,000. Existing European staff, already partially retrenched, total 640, including 476 artisans. They will be replaced gradually over three months, and extra building permits are being issued to private enterprise contractors in the hope that alternative employment will become available for them. The board's chairman, Mr. H. J. Posselt, has confirmed that there is now no intention of maintaining a nucleus organization, as envisaged in an official statement in July.

NEW COMPANIES RECENTLY REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia include the following:—

Salisbury Allied Rhodesian Manufacturers (Private) Ltd., paper manufacturers and dealers (£300,000); Rhodesia Theatres Ltd. (£100,000); African Research and Development Co. (Private) Ltd., business managers and financiers (£85,000); Mabelreign Trading Co. (Private) Ltd. (£35,000); Shannon Construction (Private) Ltd., civil engineers (£30,000); Schnabl and Waxman (Private) Ltd., estate agents (£20,000); Chornfey and Hudson (Private) Ltd., tobacco dealers (£20,000); Chedgelow Stores (Private) Ltd., general provision merchants (£20,000); Montgomery Estates (Private) Ltd., farmers (£20,000).

Bulawayo: Hippo Tungsten, Ltd., miners (£50,000); John W. Searcy (Rhodesia), Ltd., general merchants (£30,000); Woodville Stores (Private) Ltd., general merchants (£20,000); Selundi-Chrome Mines (Private) Ltd., miners (£20,000); Pioneer Timbers (Private) Ltd., timber merchants (£15,000); Erection and Construction (Private) Ltd., builders and general engineers (£10,000); Prestwell Brick Co. (Private) Ltd., brick and tile manufacturers (£10,000); Vermiculite Industrial Corporation of Rhodesia (Private) Ltd. (£10,000).

Umtali: Radio (Umtali) (Private) Ltd., radio dealers (£75,000); Bradwood Farm (Private) Ltd. (£30,000).

### EXTERNAL COMPANIES:

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Salisbury (£10m.); Gallaher, Ltd., tobacco merchants, Salisbury (£8m.); C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., oil refiners, Salisbury (£3.5m.); Wankie Colliery, Ltd., Salisbury (£3.4m.); Imperial Chemical Industries (S. Africa), Ltd., Salisbury (£2.2m.); Goldfields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£1,742,890); Standard Canners and Packers, Ltd., Bulawayo (£1.7m.); African Theatres, Ltd., Salisbury (£1.5m.); Richard Costain, Ltd., builders, Salisbury (£1m.).


"The sense of vocation, when more common among those who by their profession are the backbone, the see-all, hear-all, be-all of our efforts, will do more for the African than literacy and the Three R's."—the Rev. W. B. Gaffney, W. F., writing in the *Uganda Teachers' Journal*.

**Ford**

**SALES AND SERVICE**

*are available to you throughout*

**TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR**



Please address enquiries to

**RIDDOCH MOTORS**

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

## Empire Broadcast Programme NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

IN THE BROADCAST PROGRAMME which preceded The Queen's Christmas Day talk to the Empire, there were short contributions from Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Michael Kittermaster spoke from Livingstone Island, above the Victoria Falls, to introduce the Barotsse indunas who had paddled 200 miles from Lealui to take part. Induna Nazamoyo said that as the paddlers of the royal barge had greeted the then King and Queen in 1947 in person, so now they gave their royal greeting to their new Queen.

From Wood's View near Bulawayo Mr. Bernard Gilbert introduced Chomi Moyo, the African guardian of Southern Rhodesia's national shrine, who said that when The Queen accompanied her father and mother to Rhodes's grave five years ago, the then Queen slipped because she was wearing high heels, so Princess Elizabeth took off her own shoes and gave them to her mother, walking barefoot herself. He was struck by the fact that Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret had respect for their elders.

In the programme from Malaya askari of The King's African Rifles were heard singing their songs.

### Bill to Abolish Whipping

A BILL TO AMEND THE PENAL CODE, to be considered by the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, would abolish the "cat" and modify the power to inflict corporal punishment. At present any male over 16 convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for three months or more may be whipped or caned, but this wide power has not been invoked. Under the Bill corporal punishment would be restricted to cases involving violence; assaults on police and other officers in the execution of their duties; burglary, house-breaking, and theft in cases where it is necessary in the public interest; sexual offences against boys under 16 and against females; and offences committed by persons under 21 for which not less than three months' imprisonment is awarded.

H.M.S. KENYA helped in rescue operations from the wrecked S.S. CHAMONION in the eastern Mediterranean. Gazetted police officers in Uganda are now referred to as "commissioned officers". It has been decided that in future all inspectors will be recruited locally.

Mr. Justice Ainley has ordered to be transferred from the High Court of Uganda to the Lukiko of Buganda a case in which Africans are suing the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda African Farmers for £4,300. Southern Rhodesia's cost-of-living index for consumer goods has risen 26 points since November, 1949 (= 100), but has fallen by one point since October last. For foodstuffs the index is up by 44 points over the period.

B.O.A.C. have flown 150 British schoolchildren from this country to spend their Christmas holidays with their parents in Eastern Africa. Among them was Lord Angus Montagu, son of the Duke of Manchester, who farms in Kenya.

A reprieve or pardon has been refused Oliver Richard Caywood, a 35-year-old plumber of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, sentenced to death for murdering Mrs. Florence Hope at her Penhalonga home in September. Caywood will be the first European to be executed in the Colony since pioneer days.

### African Convicted of Extortion

Sentence of two-and-a-half years' imprisonment has been passed in Masaka on a Muganda assistant veterinary officer on five counts of extortion, following complaints that "fees" had been charged for cattle inoculations. Prison sentences had already been imposed on five other assistant veterinary officers in Uganda, and a fine of £500.

Tanganyika Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo will be held in a pavilion built in Arab style. The principal features will be staged by the Departments of Mining, Game, and Forestry, but space will also be devoted to the agricultural products of the Territory and its tourist attractions.

Pay increases for Southern Rhodesia civil servants take effect from January 1. Basic pay and cost-of-living allowance will be consolidated in full, and an increase granted of 5% over the salary paid in December 1949. The Department of Internal Affairs has stated that this action "reflects the adoption of a policy which aims at the complete disappearance of cost-of-living allowances as part of the wage structure."

### Lost City

A search for Shabwa, a lost city of the Queen of Sheba in the Arabian desert, is being undertaken by Mr. Gilbert Harris, an English sheep farmer, and Mr. Robin Boyd, a young South African archaeologist. Since one theory of the Zimbabwe Ruins in Southern Rhodesia is that their gold was mined for Sheba, discovery of remains of the lost capital may throw some light on Zimbabwe's true antiquity.

Several letters from Kenya have been received in Southern Rhodesia seeking shelter for children or asking for details of settlement. This is reported by the Southern Rhodesian Public Relations Department, which adds that some of the inquiries are from the Thomson's Falls area. With a view to assisting Kenyans, a group of Rhodesian farmers and businessmen have formed a Kenya Relief Association. Mr. Raymond Byrne, who will co-ordinate the group's activities, has notified Mr. Michael Blundell of its activities. Up to 200 Kenya families may be offered temporary accommodation. Southern Rhodesian regulations permit visitors to remain for six months.

**Specialists  
for  
Design & Construction  
of  
Small Ships**

**ALDOUS**  
*Successors Ltd.*

THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA  
ESSEX, ENGLAND

Tel: Brightlingsea | Grams: Slipway, Brightlingsea



### TOBACCO

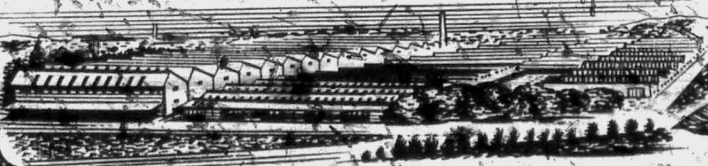
It may well surprise the present-day smoker to learn that in the 17th century there were more than 6,000 tobacco plantations in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester and Oxford alone. This state of affairs seemed to the tobacco growers of Virginia to constitute a perpetual threat to their trade and in 1619 they made an agreement with the English Treasury to pay duty of one shilling per pound on Virginian tobacco if in return English rivals were forbidden to grow the plant. In spite of repeated prohibitions, it was not until 1700 that tobacco cultivation in England finally ceased and Virginia gained a virtual monopoly of the trade. This state of affairs was not materially altered until the early years of the 20th century when Southern Rhodesia entered the lists for the first time. So greatly has the industry expanded in the last twenty years that today Salisbury is probably the biggest tobacco market in the world. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in Southern Rhodesia for business men who are interested in market conditions of commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



### BARCLAYS BANK

(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



## Shipping Goods to East Africa **Of Commercial Concern** Call for Co-Operation by Exporters

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce has issued the following statement:

"At the last meeting of the Section reference was once again made by the shipping companies to the need for accurate registers. Shipping companies are becoming more and more convinced that the amount of 'paper' registration is increasing. A recent call off the register for a ship loading at Birkenhead for Dar es Salaam and Tanga disclosed that no less than 75% of the goods called forward were no longer available, since they had presumably been shipped from other ports or the orders had been cancelled, but the registrations had not been withdrawn. The result was that the shipping company found it extremely difficult to obtain the required tonnage for the vessel in the very limited time then available.

"Whilst it is not thought at the moment that so large an inaccuracy exists in the registers of cargo for Mombasa, the shipping companies are apprehensive lest a similar position should arise and produce a serious position when the backlog has been, as with Dar es Salaam and Tanga, considerably reduced. It is possible that, with a certain amount of cargo moving *via* the Continent, there are, even at present, many registrations for cargo which no longer exists.

"Under the Mombasa import cargoes phasing scheme, it is imperative that the lines should use all the cargo space which is allocated to shipments from this country. If, however, after calling forward cargo for shipment they find that there is an amount which will not be sent forward—and this, in the recent past, has been their experience—they are faced with the alternative of trying to find some ready cargo near at hand to make up the deficiency or of letting the ship sail with unfilled capacity.

"The latter they are loath to do, and for this reason shippers who can be relied upon to produce registered cargo at short notice are from time to time called upon to do this. There has been some criticism of this procedure, but it is difficult to see what other action shipping companies can take when the register turns out to be inaccurate.

"The section is doing its utmost to obtain the most satisfactory shipping conditions in the region, but if it cannot rely upon the accuracy of the registers, as a for-argument, the Section's representatives will be considerably embarrassed in any discussions which they may have.

"Only goods available for shipment should be registered. Members are asked to scrutinize their registrations and to ensure that any registrations in respect of goods not now available for shipment are cancelled."

### Bureaucratic Interference

HAVING BITTERLY CRITICIZED the Produce Marketing Bill (which provides for the official control of produce regarded as famine reserve, produce which would be essential in times of actual famine, and items of food-stuffs of which it might from time to time be necessary to control the distribution), Mr. C. Handley Bird found himself in a minority of one when he called for a division in the Uganda Legislature. He opposed the Bill in principle and in detail, because he considered it nothing but an expression of the bureaucratic itch to interfere with everything, and an excuse to allow officials to continue bullying business men and mismanaging commercial affairs. "Government makes a mess of everything, it has a hand in, first, in one direction and then in the opposite. Meanwhile the poor commercials have struggled on to make enough to provide the money for Government to go on making a mess of everything," said Mr. Bird.

Lord Gounhope, chairman of Messrs. Ind Coope & Allsop, Ltd., disclosed at the annual meeting that that company's investments through Allsop African Investments, Ltd., in breweries in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika now amount to £190,000. The holding in the Nairobi company is 49% of the ordinary shares, and in Uganda Breweries, Ltd., 25% of the ordinary capital.

Mr. C. C. Spence, who is shortly to become chairman of the Uganda Joint Marketing Board, told the Legislative Council that he was confident that the country's current cotton crop could be sold. Some 68,000 bales had already been disposed of, three months before deliveries could start, at an average price of more than 31s. per lb. and the price assistance fund had so far not been touched. Prices might drop still further, but with her large reserves Uganda would weather the storm.

Packaging materials may become a Southern Rhodesian export. A new company, a branch of the E. M. Robinson group of Bristol, is now making paper cement bags and bituminized paper for the tobacco industry. The bags may shortly be supplied to the Chilanga cement factory in Northern Rhodesia, according to the managing director, Mr. K. J. Eiler.

Sugar production in Malawi from the 1952-53 crop is expected to be 480,000 tons, and estimated exports are put at 460,000 tons. Total exports to November 30 last amounted to 273,313 tons, of which 158,734 went to the United Kingdom, 43,518 to Ceylon, 24,719 to Hong Kong, 19,848 to Canada, and 15,397 to Southern Rhodesia.

The charges laid to break through the last section of the three-mile hydraulic tunnel at Wajiji were recently fired by Mr. A. Hope Jones, Member for Commerce in Kenya. The East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., hope to have this great extension of their work in commission within a few weeks.

A new schedule of bus fares and excess baggage charges for Africans has been introduced in Northern Rhodesia. The flat-rate charge of 14d. per mile is replaced by a new long-distance fare, favouring long-distance traffic. The average of about 14d. per mile.

### Africans Take Over Ginneries

The first two cotton ginneries acquired by the Government of Uganda for lease to African co-operatives have been taken over by the Bagishu Kluheentsa Co-operative Union and the Bafara Growers' Co-operative Union respectively.

O.K. Bazaars (1929) Ltd., which has interests in Southern Rhodesia, earned a consolidated profit of £879,924, ended June 30 last, after providing £417,432 for taxation, compared with £937,251 in the previous year.

Glove picking in Zanzibar and Pemba during the September quarter amounted to 1,572,712 lb., compared with 2,028,143 lb. in the corresponding period of 1951.

### Lusaka Steel Works Proposed

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE towards establishing a steel works in Northern Rhodesia has been urged by Mr. Welensky, who said that a British company was interested in such a project near Lusaka at a cost of about £400,000. Although the Industrial Loans Board had agreed to find £200,000, attempts to raise the balance had so far been unsuccessful. Mr. A. A. Davies, M.P., had attempted to find backers in Britain, but not more than £70,000 was likely to be forthcoming as a result of his visit. Mr. Welensky did not want Government to enter the field of private enterprise, but if it could not provide certain essential facilities, it must take up the matter. The cement factory had proved economically sound, and steel production should go in harness with it. The Financial Secretary, Mr. R. M. Taylor, expressed agreement with Mr. Welensky, and said he would recommend the Government to increase its contribution if the scheme had a reasonable chance of success.

# In Royal 53



Tour Britain  
in your  
own car

**BEFORE YOU LEAVE HOME**, place your order with your local Ford Dealer in good time. He will give all details and prices. U.K. money payable and no deposit required.

**WHEN YOU ARRIVE IN BRITAIN**, your car is waiting for you, tested, insured, absolutely ready to drive away.

**WHEN YOU LEAVE BRITAIN**, we will ship your car home.

*Under this plan, orders for Anglia, Prefect, Consul and Zephyr-Six passenger cars can now be accepted at our office at 88 Regent Street, London, W.1.*



CONSUL



# Visit Britain Plan

Operated by FORD MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED, DAGENHAM

For further details contact: Duly & Co. Ltd., Bulawayo, S. Rhodesia; Humber & Co. Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya; The Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., Kampala, Uganda; African Lakes Corporation, Blantyre, Nyasaland; Ranch Motors Ltd., Dar Es Salaam, Tanganyika

## Features of Seychelles Budget

MR. T. C. CRAWFORD, Governor of the Seychelles, has told the Legislative Council that revenue in 1953 was expected to fall by rather more than 20% to Rupees 3,348,000, owing to lower prices for the major exports, and that expenditure must be correspondingly cut, to Rs. 3,275,000, while seeking to avoid dislocation of essential services and hardship to the Civil Service. Estimated reserves on January 1, 1953, were computed at Rs. 4,667,000.

The main features of the new budget are:

- Extension of income tax on all forms of income.
- Imposition of a reduced export duty of 10% of the f.o.b. value of copra and of 5% on such other exports as cinnamon leaf oil, cinnamon bark, patchouli leaves and oil, vanilla, and guano.
- Reduction of 20% in all cost-of-living allowances.
- Reductions in departmental recurrent expenditure wherever possible without dislocation of services or large-scale retrenchment, the aim being 10%.

The Governor said that objections to the export duties had been sympathetically considered, but no better, more satisfactory, or equitable method of raising the sum required could be found. At the new rates of duty and income tax the burden on taxpayers and duty-payers would be Rs. 1,262,000 lower than in the previous year.

## Kenya Debate in Commons

(Report continued from page 358)

Mr. Lyttelton said that a rise of 30% in wages would spell economic disaster for Kenya. I do not believe it. Would a rise from 6s. to 8s., or from 12s. to 16s. if one includes food, really mean ruin, when one thinks of the margins made by many large industries and firms? Wages of 12s. a week, with the cost of living rising very fast, spell economic, social, and political disaster for any country.

Why do not the Africans work better? First, because they are not trained, but largely because of malnutrition and disease. The Hon. Sir Godfrey Huggins lays down a minimum diet for all labour contracts in Southern Rhodesia. Has the Colonial Secretary ever seen the horrible disease of hookworm? If he has, he has the power to work in the same way, and so on.

I am glad he said what he said, and that he is not selective punishment. He went far further than he had ever gone before, and said he was horrified.

He went through the later constructive parts of the motion—co-operative farming, the cost of living to the African, the extension of free education, the creation of new industries, the provision of better houses, the democratization of local government. He talked with scorn about the "platitudes." But on nearly every point he said that he is going to do at least a part of what we demand; and it has taken our motion to make him say so.

Mr. HAROLD MACMILLAN, Minister of Housing and Local Government, said that Mr. Griffiths's reference to describing the last chance we had in Africa was mere rhetoric. Except on its northern coast, under the Roman occupation, or in the Valley of the Nile under the ancient Egyptian civilization, or where in some places Moslem influences had penetrated, Africa had

until recent years had no chance at all. This is not our last chance in Africa, nor is it Africa's last chance. It is, after countless centuries, Africa's first chance.

Kenya is a large territory, and three-quarters of it is at peace. Even in the affected areas the trouble is to some extent localized. Nevertheless, the menace must be mastered, and the general work of progress must not be delayed.

There is no coherence or theme running through the hotch-potch of suggestions in the motion. Phrases are used, with its strange mixture of respectable sentiments, its measure of the Colonial Office and the Colonial Secretary, and suggestion for long-term study, the motion would, if accepted by the House, be a vote of no confidence in the administration.

It follows, in spite of all the protestations of members opposite in spite of all the talk about not wishing to turn a national emergency into a party advantage, that the House finds itself in a position from which I still believe the great majority of Labour members would wish to escape. Why has this happened? Because, whether by inadvertence or design, a motion has been put upon the Order Paper which no Government could accept and continue to govern. Members opposite want to exploit the national difficulty for party advantage. If that is so, let us cut out all that cant and humbug.

### People Who Live in Glass Houses

The Colonial Secretary explained the measures necessary to preserve and restore order, and vindicated the decision taken by the authorities on the spot. Nor are these measures, distasteful as they are, without respectable precedents. Mr. Griffiths threw a lot of stones at Mr. Lyttelton, but he had forgotten the composition of his own house. It was glass; not very clear glass, not transparent but translucent, but he and his friends have lived in it for the last six years.

In our House we understand the battle of debate. But Mr. Griffiths said: "The eyes of the world are on us." If that is really so, what should this House do? All the inhabitants of Kenya, at least in the affected districts, whether official or non-official, are carrying a heavy burden. What is the message that ought to go out from here? Should it be a confused message or a clear message? Should it be the story of a squalid party wrangle or the proud call of a united people, speaking perhaps with different emphasis, but in a natural but with a single voice?

The House has discussed as it has a right and a duty to discuss, the immediate situation, and the present means of handling it. It has performed its historic duty as watch-dog of minorities and guardian of minorities—liberties even if they are abused and minorities even if they are misled. It will have preserved its tradition of always being able to discuss the deep causes and intimate remedies of social maladies as well as their immediate symptoms.

I beg the House to be content with this. There should be no division to-night. That message would be far the best message that could go from us, one of unanimous sympathy for their trials, unanimous, resolute determination not to be mastered by the forces of disorder, but making it clear also that sympathy and support in the struggle to reimpose order are not in themselves enough, and that it is our duty and our intention to join with them, with all the races in Kenya, to promote by all means in our power the political, social, and economic progress of the whole territory. Thus and thus only, can they—British, Asiatics and Africans together—resume the confident march towards their future.

\* STEEL & SUGAR CANE CARS  
\* MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES  
\* RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.  
\* STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
London: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.1. ABB 7127-8  
Tanganyika: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 143, Dar es Salaam  
Kenya: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 267, Nairobi  
N. Rhodesia: Walford-Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Salisbury

## GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wadi Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah, (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.

JEDDAH

YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

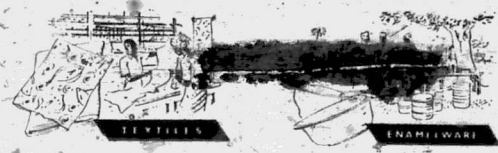
GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.  
LONDON-LIVERPOOL-MANCHESTER-GLASGOW



# Colonial Shopkeeper



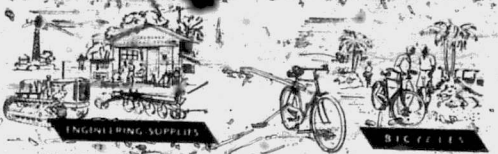
HE CONDUCTS his business from a well-built store, a market stall or, simply from a tray on the sun-baked ground. With his expensive refrigerators, matches (in bundles of ten plus a proportionate part of the box to strike them on!). In British West and East Africa, in the Belgian Congo and parts of the Middle East, The United Africa Company acts as his importing wholesaler, in keen competition with others. Now almost entirely withdrawn from retail trading in these territories, the Company imports, stores, and distributes wholesale, a rich assortment of manufactured goods from all over the world. Drawing upon its unique experience it forecasts changes in the pulse of the territories it supplies, and, by regulating the flow of imports, does much in territories where purchasing power fluctuates with the sale of harvests, to maintain the standard of living — both of the Colonial shopkeeper and his customers.



\* Requirements are so varied, and tastes so fastidious in



West Africa, that render to satisfy all wholesale demands.



The United Africa Company deals in over 10,000 lines.

## THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LTD

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS  
LONDON E.C.4 Telephone: Central 7474

MANY SIDED ENTERPRISE IN AFRICA  
AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

### Governor Contradicted

A SUGGESTION in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland by the Governor that the Railways were to blame for the inability of the country to export more of last season's record maize crop was refuted by the general manager, Mr. Stevens, when he was questioned at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Asked why the Railways could not carry between 10,000 and 20,000 tons of maize which had been left in the hands of the African growers, he replied that it was the Railways, not the Government, which had initiated discussions in August 1951, when it was seen that Nyasaland would, for the first time, be able to export large quantities of grain. He was then told officially that about 13,500 tons would be available for export. In fact, 23,000 tons were moved to Southern Rhodesia alone by the end of the season. Whereas the official estimate of the 1952 surplus was originally put at a maximum of 35,000 tons, the amount raised was 39,000 tons, including 15,000 tons to Northern Rhodesia, which meant that the trucks were away from Nyasaland for at least four weeks.

### Higher Posts for Africans

WHAT KENYA HAS DONE to promote Africans to more responsible posts was indicated in the Legislative Council when the Member for Education and Labour said that between 1948 and 1952 the number of African assistant inspectors of police had increased from 67 to 84; the number of clerks, hospital assistants, artisans and other people in a salary bracket running up to £172 had risen from 349 to 660; the next group had been multiplied sevenfold, from seven to 49; the next, on a scale of £154 to £268, was up from 46 to no less than 800; and in the £162 to £270 range the increase had been from 41 to 26. In what was called the Makerere scale the comparative numbers were 51 and 80.

### Rhodesia Cement, Limited

RHODESIA CEMENT, LTD., after providing £54,400 for taxation, earned a profit of £125,427 in the year ended August last, compared with £105,967 in the previous year. A dividend of 7 1/2% requires £67,500, leaving £78,566 to be carried forward, against £116,634 brought in. The issued capital is £900,000 in shares of 5s. Share premium account stands at £170,000, and current liabilities at £415,567. Fixed assets are valued at £1,067,275, prospecting expenditure at £32,302, general development at £79,318, interest in a subsidiary company at £11,543, and current assets at £373,695, including £13,232 in cash.

The estimated production of 15,000 tons of cement a month was easily attained after the second kiln came into operation in December, 1951, but not until May did sales reach the same figure, owing to exceptionally heavy imports of cement by Government. Since the end of the financial year the position has improved.

The directors are Messrs. B. L. Gardiner (chairman), L. A. Levy, M. C. Fleming (alternate), S. Oltver, T. P. M. Cochran, I. Kollenberg, A. Sanders (alternate), G. V. Wallace, J. W. Phillips, and A. G. Butler.

The sixth annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on January 21.

### Kamna Report

KAMNA LTD., a company with sisal interests in Tanganyika, earned a profit of £29,504 in the year ended October 31 last, compared with £27,996 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £19,619, and a dividend of 20% and bonus of 10% require £6,969, leaving £6,942 to be carried forward, against £4,026 brought in.

The issued capital is £44,250 in shares of 2s. Capital reserve stands at £8,249, revenue reserve at £23,218, and current liabilities at £26,273. Fixed assets are valued at £47,866, British Government securities at £6,300 (market value £5,925), and current assets at £47,823, including £34,823 in cash.

Sisal enterprises in which the company is interested include Amboni Estates, Ltd., Kikwetu Sisal Estate, Ltd., and Ruvi Estates, Ltd. The directors are Messrs. Harold Garton Ash (chairman), A. S. P. Neish, and J. A. S. P. Neish. The secretary is J. A. S. P. Neish. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31st.



## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922	1938	1951
Undertakings operated	2	19
Number of Consumers	1,004	40,719
Annual consumption	1 1/2 million units	211 million units
Capital	£70,000	£5,213,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Maridinos Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 671. Telegrams: "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box 48. Telegrams: "Tanesco." Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 415/230 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam; P.O. Box 234. Telegrams: "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Meshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kilgoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

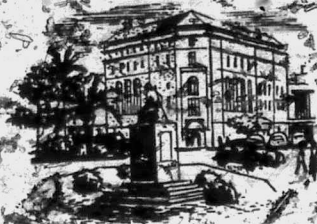
LONDON OFFICE: 46, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 3444. Tel. add: RUOFLAB LONDON.



# Fly anywhere in East Africa

For fast luxury travel fly in East Africa  
by East African Airways 28 seater Dakota DC3's.

Through a close network of services you can fly  
anywhere and to the remotest parts. East African  
Airways Corporation offers special holiday and busi-  
ness excursion fares. Also a special excursion rate  
is offered by their coastal services to Durban.



For full details  
of services in-  
quire at your  
local Travel  
Agent or Airline  
Office.

## EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

AIRWAYS TERMINAL

Carder House, Box 1000  
Nairobi, Kenya.

## LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR  
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic  
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit  
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN  
FORCE LOBITO - RHODESIAN  
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading  
issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway  
Company  
Princes House  
75 Graham St.  
LONDON, E.C.2

General Traffic Agents  
Geopold Wolff  
Shipping Ltd.  
48-50 St. Mary's Ave.  
LONDON, E.C.3

## THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,  
11-12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

★  
BRANCHES:

Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Kiama,  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar,  
Bukoba, Mikindani, Mbale, Lindi.

IMPORTERS OF ★

All classes of merchandise,  
including Building Materials,  
Hardware, Gunnies, Piece  
Goods, Wines and Spirits, etc.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS ★

Fully experienced and efficient  
service at East African Ports.

**Minerals****Rhodesian Anglo American  
Issue of New Shares**

THE DIRECTORS of Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. have issued 680,783 new shares of 10s. each in the company to the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. and its associates.

Of these, 485,466 shares were issued in exchange for substantial holdings of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Ltd., and for certain smaller holdings in Mutema's Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., and Lombard Coal Areas, Ltd. The balance of 200,317 shares were subscribed for in cash at 53s. 6d. a share.

The exchange and the subscription of new shares were arranged on the basis of the respective market prices ruling at November 20, and, in the case of unquoted shares, on the directors' valuation at that date, the latter was subject to the consent of the U.K. Treasury, which consent has now been granted.

The new shares have been converted into that number of units of stock at 10s. each and the issued capital of the Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd. is now £6,000,000 ordinary stock transferable in units of 10s. each, there remains in reserve 400,000 shares of 10s. each.

**E.P.L. on Minerals and Oil**

SOME RELIEF from excess profits levy to companies producing crude petroleum, asbestos, chrome, cobalt, columbium, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, molybdenum, tantalum, tungsten, vanadium and zinc will be afforded by Section 36 of the Finance Act, 1953, where the Treasury has certified that the commodity produced is essential in the national interest and will apply to that part of output which is above the normal rate.

**Diamond Corporation**

THE ANGLO AMERICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD. have transferred its holdings of 1,008,826 shares in Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd., 16,620 shares in Societe Miniere du Beco, and 13,375 shares in Companhia de Diamantes de Angola to the Diamond Corporation, Ltd. in exchange for 2,500,000 shares in the corporation.

**Under Repayment**

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., will make a first repayment to shareholders of 2s. a share on December 20. The company ceased underground operations three months ago, and the repayment is made possible by profit realized from final operations and proceeds from sales of plant and scrap.

**Cost of Copperbelt Strike**

LOSSES in copper production in Northern Rhodesia caused by the strike of African mineworkers are estimated at £4½m. Mr. Claude William Guillebaud, the Cambridge economist, is expected to be invited to arbitrate in the wage dispute between the miners and the companies.

**Tanganyika Mineral Exports**

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first nine months of last year were valued at £3,382,273, compared with £1,235,352 in the corresponding period of 1951. September exports were £1,058,582 (£83,671).

**Ankole Tinfields**

ANKOLE TINFIELDS, LTD., earned a profit of £326 (£2,042) in the year ended March 31. Tax amounted to £126.

**Tanganyika Concessions Report  
Large Increase in Profits**

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £150,000 for Southern Rhodesian taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £1,823,390 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £1,101,676 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares requires £147,000 and a 30% dividend on the ordinary shares £1,149,424, leaving £809,790 to be carried forward against £279,394 brought in. A special dividend of 10% was paid on July 18 out of general reserves.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 3% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 10s. each and £3,831,412 in ordinary shares of 10s. Capital reserve stands at £626,880, revenue reserve at £1,209,040, and current liabilities at £1,767,969. Fixed assets are valued at £4,706,715, subsidiary companies at £2,652,200, interest in Tanganyika Properties (Broken Hill), Ltd., at £206,038, and current assets at £1,351,791, including £154,000 in cash.

The revenue of the company included £1,276,645 from Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, and £327,383 from the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., compared with £950,795 and nil respectively in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Onck Alexander (chairman), Sir Alfred Beit, Mr. J. P. M. Cochran, the Hon. A. O. Crichton, Mr. E. J. J. Guillaume, Sir R. J. Hudson, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Mr. H. B. Lake, Mr. G. Murnane, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Dr. A. Pinto Basto, Mr. H. J. Robilliart, Sir Ellis Robins, and Mrs. E. P. Van der Stroom. Mrs. W. Marshall Clark and Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Fother are alternate directors.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 22.

**Chrome Revival**

REVIVED INTEREST in CHROME is reported from Southern Rhodesia. Properties which have lain unworked for years are being reopened and new chrome deposits explored. Chrome, quoted two years ago at £4 a ton, is now being mined in ranges from £8 to £9. Metallurgical chrome fetches up to £18. Lively interest in lithium ores is also reported.

**Bancroft Mine**

MR. G. W. BANCROFT, Director of the Northern Rhodesia of the Rhokona Corporation, has estimated at five years the period required to bring into production the new Bancroft mine, 20 miles to the north-west of Chingola, and has said that when production starts about 300 Europeans and 3,000 Africans will be required.

**Sherwood Starr**

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Sherwood Starr Gold Mining Co., Ltd., is to be held shortly to consider a recommendation by the directors that the company should go into voluntary liquidation. The consulting engineers state that profitable operations are unlikely to continue.

**Leonora Corporation**

OPERATION of the 34½m shares of 6d. each of Leonora Corporation, have been suspended by the London Stock Exchange pending a new application for permission to deal, this step having been taken at the corporation's suggestion.

**News of Our Advertisers**

VAUXHALL MOTORS, LTD., announce the export of more than 5,740 vehicles in November.

DIESEL Generating Set. 125 K.V.A. 400/440 volts, complete with alternator, control panels, compressor, etc. Powered by Blackstone 175 h.p. Diesel. Only used 200 hours. Ready for immediate installation. Price required, £2,700. Lying in United Kingdom.

NISSEN type huts in the various widths 16, 24, and 30 feet. Supplied in lengths from 36 to 150 feet. Ideal for Warehouses and Stores. Your inquiries, please, for all Sectional Buildings.

TRADE INQUIRIES SOLICITED

**Messrs. W. W. Leese (Hilmax), Ltd.**

LOWER BREAR

HALIFAX

YORKSHIRE

ENGLAND

Company Report

# Arusha Plantations, Limited

## Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon on Labour Problems

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held on December 22, 1952, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

SIR LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, B.T., the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the statement by the chairman, which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts.

The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952, which are now presented, show a profit of £38,687, compared with £41,214 for the previous year. This sum is arrived at after charging all London expenses, depreciation, and amortization, and after providing for taxation expenditure.

### The Accounts

Taxation this year absorbs £26,403. You will observe from the accounts that this figure includes the sum of £2,250 in respect of excess profits levy for the six months ended June 30, 1952. I am pleased to tell you that the negotiations with the United Kingdom revenue authorities, to which I referred in my speech last year, have now been completed, and of the sum of £3,475 provided in the accounts to June 30, 1950, for income tax in dispute £3,626 is now no longer required, and has been written back to profit and loss account. The balance amounting to £1,849 has been absorbed in the item "United Kingdom and East African taxation".

The sum of £1,000 has been transferred to general reserve, and this account now stands at £1,000. The board recommend a dividend of 12½% less tax, which will absorb £4,451 and leave a balance of £8,437 to carry forward.

### Improved Sisal Production

Sisal production of sisal fibre totalled 484 tons, against an estimate of 600 tons. It was a material improvement on the previous year, but had it not been for a shortage of labour we should certainly have attained our estimate of 600 tons. This was there but not the labour. I shall revert to our labour problem later.

There was an improvement not only in production but also in our quality, for which credit also goes to Mr. Anderson and his staff. The recent serious fall in the market price of sisal makes the raising of quality

more important than ever, and we need to maintain and further improve it. I am glad to say it is fully recognized.

Our immature sisal areas, on which our future production depends, are still not as clean as we could wish, again owing to insufficient labour, but, according to our visiting agent, Mr. Nash, they are a great deal better than they were 12 months ago, and the young plants are making good growth.

### Coffee Crop

We harvested 20 tons of coffee, against 27 tons in 1950-51, which was less than we expected. The short fall was due to weather conditions favouring a serious outbreak of *Hemileia*, a coffee leaf disease, against which spraying could make little headway. *Albugo* and coffee berry disease also took more serious toll than in past years. Nevertheless it is gratifying to note that we have had very fair crops in two successive years. As some shareholders will recall, too often in the past we had a bumper crop one year followed by a very lean one in the succeeding year. It is too soon to conclude that our coffee manager, Mr. Weil, has solved the problem of biennial bearing, but the hope that he has is encouraged by his having achieved two fair crops in succeeding years. Under more favourable weather conditions this year's production is a material improvement on the previous year.

### Labour Shortage

Last year I was at pains to emphasize the seriousness of the labour shortage and the reasons for it. As I have already told you, I continued seriously to prejudice our production of sisal. Nevertheless, in spite of no diminution in the competition for African labour in the Northern Province, our labour position improved materially during the year. Our repeated representations to the Labour Bureau in Tanganyika, the Sisal Growers' Association led to a recognition of our just claims, and I wish to record the board's appreciation of the increased assistance we received from that quarter.

Shareholders will recall that we were experimenting with imported labour recruited at high cost in the Congo. We had been warned that Congo Natives would never settle down in the Arusha district, but to date that fear has proved quite unjustified—so much so that we

# The Manica Trading Company Limited

STEAMSHIP, AIRWAYS,  
SHIPPING, FORWARDING  
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

LONDON OFFICE: 51, Bank Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA: P.O. Box 14

SALISBURY: P.O. Box 776

BULAWAYO: P.O. Box 310

AND NOW AT

GWELO: 55, SIXTH ST.

have now taken steps to obtain more families from the Congo. This source of supply, however, is not an easy one to tap, and I must warn shareholders that we can depend upon it only to alleviate, and not to solve, our labour problem.

#### The Outlook

As regards the prospects of the current year, the production of sisal is materially better both in quantity and in quality than that of last year, and, with any reasonable success on the labour side we expect this improvement to be progressive. Members will, however, realize that with sisal at its present price profits cannot be at the same rate, and we have provided a cushion against this in the accounts which you have before you.

The crop for the year is estimated at 42 tons, which, while not up to our best hopes, bears out what I said earlier—that we are getting away from the vexatious alternatives of good and bad years, and this will contribute satisfactorily to the profits.

In conclusion, I must once more express my appreciation and that of my colleagues for the excellent work done by our staff and agents in East Africa.

The report and accounts were adopted, and the dividend of 12% less tax on the ordinary shares was approved.

The retiring director, Mr. E. W. Bovill, was re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Spicer and Pepler, having been duly fixed, the proceedings then terminated.

#### Sabi Pilot Scheme Results

REMARKABLE CROP STEPS have been achieved during the first year of experimental planting in the Sabi Valley. Dr. D. S. Conner, the American in charge of the pilot experiments, has reported that hybrid maize sown under irrigation on "acacia" soil yielded 25.9 bags to the acre, with a 10% increase compared with the existing Southern Rhodesian dry land average of only seven bags. Hybrid maize, generally yielded 25% more than open-pollinated types, with which it will now be inbred in an endeavour to obtain a strain completely adapted to low veld conditions. The pilot figures are not considered reliable data for assessing possible production in the main Sabi Valley development scheme; at least five years, and possibly 10, must elapse before accurate forecasts can be made. Other crops tried during this first experimental year included alfalfa, which yielded up to 11 tons to the acre; cotton (average 2,230 lbs to the acre), and potatoes (average 112 bags). Initial trials with sorghums, wheat, and rice were less successful.

## Company Report

### Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

#### Dividend of 12% Declared

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MINI MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on December 22 in London, Mr. J. A. MORAN, the chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his review circulated with the report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1952:

#### Review of the Year

In the year under review the prices for all tea of common type fell very sharply subsequent to the announcement in March last of the removal of the subsidy. This recession resulted in a net selling average for the year of 16.2d per lb. for the season's output of 677,054 lb. The cost of production was 14.28d per lb. including export duty of 2d per lb.

The crop in Nyasaland is essentially seasonal, the greater part being harvested from December to March, and consequently a large percentage of the crop had been shipped before the disastrous break in prices took place. The bulk of this season's tea had accordingly to be disposed of on a rapidly falling market.

In the coming season a system of finer plucking will be introduced. While this will inevitably mean a reduced crop, it is hoped that the improvement in appearance and liquor of the tea will result in better prices.

The Nyasaland Government has announced that the export duty of 2d per lb. has been suspended as from November 1.

#### Labour Supply Satisfactory

The labour supply during the season has been satisfactory, and every effort is being made to provide the labourers with good accommodation and other amenities.

To the trading profit of £4,443 is added £1,000 surplus taxation, which, together with £2,445 undistributed profits from last year, gives a total surplus of £7,888. This is deducted £935, being expenses in connection with the increase in the company's capital, leaving £6,953. To this £2,000 has been added from dividend equalization reserve, and, after providing £3,200 for taxation, a final dividend of 10% less income tax (making a total of 13% for the year) is recommended, leaving £2,702 to be carried forward.

The report was adopted.

JGA

P.O. Box 601  
NAIROBI  
P.O. Box 800  
MOMBASA

## J. G. ARONSON, LTD.

REPRESENTING LEADING UNITED  
KINGDOM MANUFACTURERS

We are prepared to sell your lines as sole agents  
and stockists for East Africa.

## KENYA COLONY



On the eastern shoulder of this great continent lies one of the brightest gems in Africa's crown - East Africa.

East Africa is a natural country but as access is hampered by road, rail or air, to the lovely highlands, popular concentration of the tourist is usually dispelled.

Game in abundance is to be found on the open plains and on the wooded slopes of snow-capped mountains; trout streams abound amidst delightful surroundings and facilities exist for every popular sport.

The quaint charm of Zanzibar, the mysterious ruins of ancient Gedi, the awe-inspiring Ngongoro Crater and the Mountains of the Moon - each is but a temple offering from the four East African territories.

For descriptive literature please write to the Information Department—

**EAST AFRICA TOURIST TRAVEL ASSOCIATION**  
Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, P.O. Box 2013, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa.



# EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
Travel and General Conditions

apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: WHITFIELD 5501/2/3

Telegrams: Eamatters, Rand, London. Cables: Eamatters, London



## HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

It is more than 50 years since the old port of Mombasa was superseded by the new harbour of Kilindi ("the place of deep waters"). The only port serving Kenya and Uganda, it handled 2½ million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 98.5 per cent. per lineal foot of quay as compared

with 1939. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

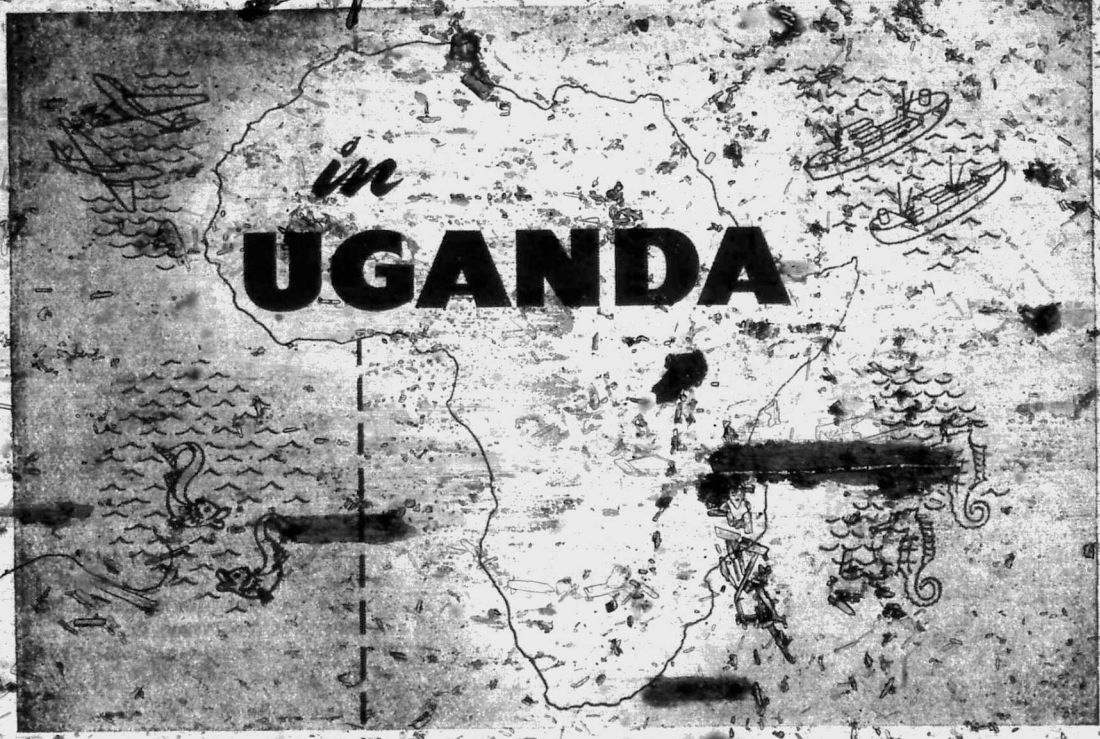
In Tanganyika, the principal port, Dar es Salaam ("the haven of peace"), which also serves the Eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 47,000 tons of imports and exports in 1951, almost four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga also a lighterage port, serves the fast growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 236,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

# EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS & HARBOURS

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

THE NAME



MEANS

- CARS
- TRUCKS
- TRACTORS
- AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD PRODUCTS

AND

**THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

KAMPALA: P.O. BOX No. 247 (Tel: 2407)  
MBALE: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 15)

JJIIJA: P.O. BOX No. 79 (Tel: 353)

London Agents:  
THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 33 FROD LANE, LONDON, E.C3  
(TEL: TRANSIT 0156 0745)

